FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

*Eastern Europe*

*Vol II No 074* *15 April 1983*

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

Bloc Womens' Delegations Meet in Prague AA 1
[Prague RUDE PRAVO 13 Apr]
CSSR's Colotka Receives Participants AA 1
[Prague]

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

GDR Spokesman Calls for Ban on New Mass Weapons [ADN] BB 1
Bulgarian Urges Balkan Nuclear-Free Treaty [BTA] BB 1

ALBANIA

Alia Speaks at Economic Conference Conclusion B 1
Briefs: Food, Light Industry Report B 6

BULGARIA

Zhivkov, Stanishev Receive 'Arafat 15 April C 1
Guinean Foreign Minister Arrives on Visit C 1
Foreign Ministers Open Talks C 1
Mladenov Proposes Toast for Rwandan Minister C 1
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 12 Apr]

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Further Reportage on Chnoupek Visit to Malaysia D 1
Meeting With Musa Hitam D 1
Pezlar on External Slandering of Pacem in Terris [TVORBA] D 1
President Confers Awards on Security Forces D 2
Slovak National Council Presidium Meets 14 Apr D 3
Price Law Amended D 3
Report on Colotka Address D 3
Briefs: CSSR-GDR Cultural Ties D 5

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Reportage on Karl Marx Conference Activities E 1
Libyan Delegation Arrives E 1
Mittag Chairs 14 April Session E 1
PZPR's Barcikowski Addresses Conference [PAP] E 1
BCP's Balev Speaks [BTA] E 2
Officials Meet With Delegations E 4
Honecker Receives ZANU-PF Official E 5
Krolikowski Meets Grenada Delegate E 5
Hager Writes on Events Marking Marx Jubilee E 5
[cross-reference]

HUNGARY

Kadar Resignation Seen Postponed Till Fall F 1
[Vienna DIE PRESSE 15 Apr]
Council of Ministers Discusses Energy Program F 1
Kadar Receives Soviet Delegation Led by Ryzhkov F 1
Finnish Bank President Leaves After Talks F 2
Briefs: Former CC Member Dies F 2

POLAND

PAP Reports on Olszowski Visit to Angola G 1
Olszowski Comments on U.S. Actions [ANGOP] G 2
USSR Overfulfilling Planned Deliveries of Goods G 2
USSR To Help Build Nuclear Power Station G 3
Underground Solidarity Calls for May Day Boycott [AFP] G 3
Police Discover Radio Solidarity Transmitter [AFP] G 4
Interrogation of Walesa's Wife 14 April [AFP] G 4
Daily Views U.S. Lawyer's Letter to Walesa G 4
[TRYBUNA LUDU 11 Apr]
PRON Signatories Debate Congress Preparations G 6
ZSL Conference Debates PRON G 7
CHSS Council Discusses Tasks, Pope's Visit G 7
Defense Committees on Socioeconomic Issues G 7
[TRYBUNA LUDU 12 Apr]
Warsaw Reports on Wage Productivity Rises G 9
Terrorist Activities by Solidarity Activists G 9
Solidarity Emigres Reassert Democratic Ambitions G 10
[Paris LE MONDE 14 Apr]
Briefs: Trade Unions Registered G 10

ROMANIA

Increase in Oil Output, Facilities for Workers H 1
Proposals To Reduce Job-Hopping Issued H 1
State Decree Restricts Typewriters, Duplicators H 2
[BULETINUL OFFICIAL No 21]
Economic Cooperation Document Signed With Iraq H 2
Coman Receives Syrian Communist Party Official H 3
LATE REPORT: Ryzhkov, CPSU Delegation Arrive H 3

YUGOSLAVIA

BORBA on Diplomats' Expulsion, Peace Marches I 1
[7 Apr]
Planinc Interviewed on Economic Situation I 1
[NIN 15 Apr]
Chamber Removes Officials in Lebanon, Mexico I 2
Mojsov Discusses Group of 77, UNCTAD Session I 3
[BORBA 12 Apr]
Ribicic, Janzic Hold Talks With RCP's Dobrescu I 5
Candidates Nominated for Top Kosovo Positions I 5
Croatian SAWP Presidium Proposes Candidates I 5
Serbian League of Communists Cadre Policy I 6
Sarajevo SAWP Views Threat of Muslim Nationalism I 7
POLITIKA on OSLOBODJENJE Commentary [12 Apr] I 7
Popit on Social Self-Protection in Montenegro I 9

BLOC WOMENS' DELEGATIONS MEET IN PRAGUE

AU141340 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Apr 83 p 1

[CTK report: "Women in the Struggle for Peace; 2-Day Meeting of Representatives of Women's Organizations of the Socialist Countries"]

[Text] Prague, 12 Apr (CTK) -- A meeting of leading representatives of women's organizations of the socialist countries began in Prague on Tuesday. It is being attended by delegations from Bulgaria, Cuba, Laos, Hungary, Mongolia, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Vietnam, and the CSSR.

Present at the meeting are also leading functionaries of women's organizations from Afghanistan, Angola, the PDRY, Kampuchea, Mozambique, Nicaragua, and Ethiopia.

Taking part in the meeting on behalf of the International Democratic Federation of Women is Miriam Vire-Tuominen, the federation's secretary general. The 2-day meeting, which was opened by Marie Kabrhelova, chairwoman of the Central Committee of the CSSR Union of Women, will discuss questions connected with the participation of women in the struggle for peace and disarmament and with their part in the preparations of the World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War, which will be held in Prague this June. It will also assess the results to date of the UN Decade for Women (1976-1985).

CSSR's Colotka Receives Participants

LD150219 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Text] Today in Bratislava Peter Colotka, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and Slovak premier, received the participants in the meetings of the women's organizations of the socialist countries which ended in Prague yesterday. In a friendly discussion they spoke about the importance of the unity and closeness of the women's organizations in the struggle for preserving peace in the world. Comrade Colotka recalled the main ideas of the January session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states in Prague and of the Political Declaration. He underlined the importance of the World Assembly for Life and Peace Against Nuclear War which will convene in Prague in June. In conclusion, Comrade Colotka said that this year has an important place in the struggle for peace and can greatly influence development in the world.

GDR SPOKESMAN CALLS FOR BAN ON NEW MASS WEAPONS

LD141252 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1125 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Text] Geneva, 14 Apr (ADN) -- The GDR calls for all permanent members of the UN Security Council and all militarily important states to make a declaration on refraining from the development of new types of mass destruction weapons. This was stated by GDR spokesman Dr Hubert Thielicke to the Geneva Disarmament Committee on Thursday.

It is a vicious circle: New weapon systems give rise to dangerous new doctrines on waging war, undermine existing arms control agreements, and tie up increasingly more material means for military purposes. The most recent example is the U.S. plan to establish an antimissile system in space. This program is the partner of those plans aimed at achieving military superiority by creating a nuclear first-strike capacity and making a limited or protracted nuclear war possible.

The GDR representative rejected the U.S. claim that the weapons to be developed are of a purely defensive nature. Radiation weapons, which are under discussion, can be used for the massive destruction of life, just as infrasound weapons or other types of weapon based on electromagnetic radiation can be used. They must all be banned by treaty as quickly as possible. Work has been going on in the Geneva Disarmament Committee since 1975 to draw up such a treaty. In connection with the desired ban on chemical weapons, Dr Thielicke stressed the great importance of the GDR's proposal to create a zone in central Europe free of such weapons.

BULGARIAN URGES BALKAN NUCLEAR-FREE TREATY

AU281635 Sofia BTA in English 1449 GMT 28 Mar 83

[Text] Sofia, March 28 (BTA) -- "The establishing of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans is a timely ordinance to the Balkan peoples, including the scientific workers of the Balkan countries, for turning this part of Europe into a peaceful field of goodneighbourliness and friendship", Mr Aleksandur Yankov, deputy chairman of the UN Disarmament Commission and member of the Consultative Disarmament Committee with the UNO, said today. Mr Yankov spoke at the round table "The Balkans -- a Nuclear-Free Zone" opened today, attended by scientists of the Balkan countries.

He emphasized that in the regions where there was no nuclear weapon such as the Balkans, the essence of the nuclear-free zone regimen consisted in the obligation of the states not to acquire any nuclear weapon in any way, not to allow its development, testing, production, deployment, stockpiling, use and transport on their territory. The states in possession of nuclear weaponry are called upon to commit themselves not to proliferate and not to deliver it to states of the nuclear-free zone under no condition whatsoever and to observe the bans and restrictions established in the nuclear-free zone.

Mr Yankov noted that the buildup of the regimen of the nuclear-free zone in the Balkans should rest on the main stipulations of the nuclear-free zones and (?correspond) to the political realities on the Balkan Peninsula.

Mr Aleksandur Yankov emphasized: "The fact that the line of direct touch between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty is passing through the Balkans makes the initiative of establishing the nuclear-free zone particularly pressing and of vital great political importance". He emphasized that the building of the zone will result in creating favourable premises for the development of good-neighborly relations of friendship and cooperation.

Mr Yankov emphasized the favouable political conditions and contractual premises for the setting up of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans. In their territory there has never been so stable relations of goodneighborliness and cooperation. All the Balkan countries have adopted the guarantees established by the International Agency for Atomic Energy for the use of the nuclera energy for peaceful purposes and only Albania is not a party to the Nuclear Weapon Non-Proliferation Treaty. The Balkan states do not possess any nuclear weapon and no one of them, in any way, has ever given any ground to think that she intends to give up this stand concerning the nuclear weapon.

Mr Aleksandur Yankov emphasized that the participation of the majority of the Balkan states in military and political groupings cannot and must not be considered as an insurmountable obstacle of a political and internationally legal nature.

He stressed: "The setting up of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans should be done on the basis of an equal treaty between the parties concerned, with their active participation and in accordance with the principle of sovereign equality and equal security, without detriment to the military parity".

ALIA SPEAKS AT ECONOMIC CONFERENCE CONCLUSION

AU130945 Tirana ATA in English 0740 GMT 13 Apr 83

["From Comrade Ramiz Alia's Speech" -- ATA Headline]

[Text] Tirana, April 13 [ATA] -- The national conference on the problems of the development of economy during the 7th Five-Year Plan successfully wound up its proceedings, said among others in his speech Comrade Ramiz Alia.

This conference is a valuable contribution to the struggle and selfless work of the working class and cooperativist peasantry, the cadres and specialists to carry into effect the great historic tasks set by the 8th congress of the party for the development of our socialist economy and culture.

The proceedings of the conference had on their foundations and were pervaded right from the start from that sound spirit and feeling of responsibility dictated by the realization of the directives of the party and which derives from the ideas and lessons of Comrade Enver Hoxha, presented particularly in his work "On the 7th Five-Year-Plan."

We have ushered in the third year of the 7th Five Year Plan. The results attained during the first two years (1981-1982) in the increase of social product and national income are among the greatest attained over the last decade. Marching on this road, our economy is more and more consolidating its distinguishing features as a real socialist economy, the development at relatively high rates, without economic crisis and inflation, the great superiorities to extend social production and to guarantee and elevate the wellbeing of the people, its stability to guarantee the independence and the defence of the homeland. This is a great historic experience, which proves the vitality of the lessons of Marxism-Leninism and the correctness of the line elaborated by our party and the policy it has applied.

It reveals in the best way that our economy has all the possibilities to forge ahead, at relatively rapid rates, relying completely on its own forces, without receiving credits from abroad and without stretching the hand to any one.

Our reality assumes a profound meaning and significance, of special political-ideological and economic and social stress, particularly when we confront it with the situation in the capitalist, bourgeois and revisionist world, with diversified crisis, with the allsided stagnation and degradation characteristic of the life in those countries, when we confront it with the failures suffered by the "economic reforms" applied in the Soviet Union and in the other revisionist countries, with the profound crisis in Poland, as well as with the complete bankruptcy of the socalled worker self-administration system of the Titoites. No social demagogy, however sophisticated, no kind of weapon of whatever the nature, on manipulation of figures and promises for "better times" can conceal these failures and bankruptcies.

The analysis of the fulfilment of the plan for the first two years of the five year plan made by the 6th plenum of the Central Committee and the tasks set by this plenum further strengthen our conviction that the tasks of the 8th congress of the party on the development of economy and culture will successfully be realised during the 7th Five Year Plan.

To this testifies the unprecedented mobilization and the spirit of revolutionary initiatives that have swept over all the working collectives of the town and countryside. In every district of the country and in every field of activity the working class, labouring peasantry and people's intelligentsia, under the leadership of the party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, are striving as never before to fulfil and overfulfil the tasks of the plan.

Another testimony which proves that all conditions exist to successfully carry out the tasks set by the 8th congress was also the holding of this important scientific conference, where it was clearly reflected the creative thinking of our economists and scholars through reports, papers and contributions, the comrades revealed the numerous roads and possibilities to solve the tasks we are faced with, showed the great reserves of our economy, the correct exploitation of which guarantees on a higher scale the complete fulfilment of all the objectives set by the 8th congress of the party. Numerous opinions were voiced at the conference and valuable proposals were made on problems that have to do with the development of productive forces, the improvement of relations in production and the increase of the efficiency of the economy for a more distant period of time.

On this occasion, allow me, on behalf of the CC of the party and our beloved leader Comrade Enver Hoxha, to congratulate and thank all the comrades for the contribution and for the valuable proposals and suggestions they made. The Central Committee of the party will see that the party organisations and the organs of the state and economy examine with the proper care all your suggestions and adopt the necessary organisational, technical and financial measures to put them into life.

The party, he pointed out further on, has decided that since now the preparatory work for the compilation of the 8th five year draft-plan (1986-1990) of the development of economy and culture begin across the country and at all levels, the Central Committee of the party, based on the directives of the 8th congress of the party and in the work by Comrade Enver Hoxha "for the 7th five year plan", has defined the general orientations for the studies to be made on this occasion. The vanguard workers, the cadres and specialists, our scholars in all the fields are faced, in this way, with great tasks.

In every branch of the economy and in every sector of the social activity we are faced with such tasks and problems the successful solution of which cannot be imagined without an all-round and profound scientific work on the basis of our experience and the new achievements of the contemporary science. Only by pursuing (?firmly) and insistently this road, we will put into life the orientation of Comrade Enver Hoxha given at the 8th congress of the party that along with the support for the 7th Five-Year Plan, to guarantee its complete realisation," an important task and objective of our science is that since now it should begin making studies for the coming five-year plan".

The active participation of the vanguard on of the working people and specialists to find out the most effective ways for the development and strengthening of the economy, culture and the country's defence, the unprecedented impetus of the creative and innovative thinking that prevail everywhere is the striking feature of the time, a feature which has been a result of the new political, economic and social conditions, of the new proportions of our social production the powerful material-technical base it is equipped with.

This is a result of that great work that the party has made and makes to train our people politically and scientifically. It is a result of that wide and active democracy in our social order that has created all the possibilities for the working people to have their say everywhere, to engage themselves in responsible tasks and put them into life in the interest of the society the construction of socialism and the defence of the homeland.

Speaking on the general orientations of the studies that should precede the drafting of the plan, Comrade Enver Hoxha has stressed: "The 8th Five-Year Plan is based on fulfilment of the 7th Five-Year Plan, on the real possibilities the latter creates, on the experience gained and the scientific calculations of the possible limits we should reach over the next 5 years". The most profound scientific recognition of these possibilities and of the perspective Comrade Enver Hoxha has referred to will allow us to define exactly and correctly even the limits of the new qualitative and quantitative changes that will be made in the structure of our economy in the next five-year plan.

Without being the need to concentrate in all the fields, Comrade Ramiz Alia said further on, we can stress that of great interest are the studies that should be made for the development of industry, especially of energy industry and the extracting and processing ones. We have already created a powerful and independent energy system, with such a structure of energy sources that fulfils the needs of the country and creates an excess for export. During the coming five-year plan, too, the party will continue to pay special attention to energy industry, including all its branches, oil, gas and coal extraction and the production of electric power, especially from the hydro-power stations. The study work in this field should aim at solving the problems that will lead to the further consolidation of the energy basis and its most effective use.

The proportions the extracting and processing industry of the useful minerals has assumed in the 7th Five-Year Plan demand that a more complete balance-sheet of our mining assets be made. Along this, the whole preparatory work that will be made in this field should, by all means, be preceded by profound studies to find out the most beneficial ways that lead to the increase of the industrial, geological and prognostic reserves as well as to the creation of the most optimal proportions between them both in quantity and quality.

The stage we have reached and the perspectives of the development of the metallurgy raise the need of more profound studies for mechanical industry, so that it march on the wide road of producing equipments and machineries. This is indispensable and decisive for the development and the intensification of all the branches of economy, the implementation of the new technology and the increase of the labour productivity. In order to realise this historic task, the party demands that during the 8th Five-Year Plan a radical change be made in this key branch of the economy.

In the great preparatory work that will be made to draft the 8th Five-Year Plan, a special attention should be attached to the study of the matters that have to do with the changes in the structure of the agricultural production and with the further intensification of the whole of agriculture, in the plains, hills and mountains. The party and Comrade Enver Hoxha have made us clear the strategic objectives to be attained in this branch and for the complete construction of socialism in the countryside. They aim at guaranteeing a stable supply and improvement of the structure, under modern scientific criteria, of the food of the population in the city and countryside, at meeting the needs of industry for raw materials, at increasing the export with agricultural and livestock processed articles and the perceptible increase of the effectivenss of the expenditure made on agricultural production. The studies in the field of agriculture should give a reply to the above-mentioned problems.

The main social function of the development of our economy has been and remains the ensuring and improvement of the wellbeing, the fulfilment of the increasing material and cultural needs of all the working people. In regard to the wellbeing, more studies and solutions are needed concerning the operation of the demographic processes and the employment of all the new able-bodied forces, for the real incomes and the ways of increasing them, for the production with high quality of the mass consumer goods and the improvement of the structure of the food of the people, for the narrowing of the funadmental distinctions between the countryside and city.

Further on Comrade Ramiz Alia pointed out that the development of the branches and sectors of the economy and culture and the consolidation of the defence of the country, along [with] the special studies, should be preceded by complex studies as well. This is dictated by the extension and the multiplied economic links, the more complete integration of the branches and zones in the whole of national economy, the organic links between the different sciences and the economic-social objectives we want to achieve on the road of the complete construction of the socialist society. In this context I want to deal with some fundamental problems, which have to do with the new quantitative and qualitative changes to be achieved by the economy, culture, science, technics and technology, the perfection of the economic socialist relations and other directions.

Our main objective remains the development of the social production at relatively high and stable rates. This is a fundamental question for the fate of our people, for the development of all the branches of the economy and of the zones of the country. The fulfilment of the growing need of all the society, Comrade Enver Hoxha teaches us, is linked with the rates of the development of production. The high rates of production are dictated by the growth of population and the employment of the new able-bodied forces, the need for sources of accumulation to guarantee the extended socialist production, the growth of the real incomes and the narrowing of the essential distinctions between the countryside and city. They are dictated by the educational and cultural development and the protection of the health of the people, the increase of the reserves and consolidation of the defence potential of the homeland.

The preserving of relatively high rates of development, in the conditions when our socialist production has assumed great proportions, needs further studies especially in the ways how to reach them. We should seek and find these ways in our hitherto experience and in the new possibilities offered by the planned development of the productive forces and the technical-scientific progress.

All reasonings and principled and practical arguments lead us to the conclusion that special studies and researches should be made for the further increase of the effectiveness of the economy. In this direction, any study that will be made should aim first of all, at finding and implementing new ways so as to achieve the systematic reduction of the expenditure of production and the increase of the profitability in every enterprise, cooperative, branch and sector of the economy and the increase of the financial income on a state scale. The problems of the cost, the means of turnover and the investments in industry, agriculture and other fields ask for an all-round care.

Comrade Enver Hoxha has stressed that for all the questions and problems that have to do with the growth of the effectiveness of the economy, a greater role should be played by our financial and bank system with its respective organisms, by being more closely linked with the problems of production, distribution and investments, and by strengthening for this aim the active and preventive control of our economic and financial mechanism through all the levers.

The finding out of new ways and possibilities to increase production and its effectiveness is inseparable from the efforts that must be made to modernize the existing technology and the introduction of the most advanced methods of production. This, too, is one of the most important problems put forth for all the branches of economy, education and culture, where the innovators, scientists and specialists may have their say with maturity. "We", Comrade Enver Hoxha teaches us, "must improve the technology of everything we possess, we must adapt everything new we create to the new technology".

Today, the modern technology is presented as a synthesis of the achievements realised by the applied technical, natural and economic sciences as well as by the advanced experience in production. Therefore, it cannot be known, assimilated and implemented without a coordination and cooperation between different sciences, among specialists, technologists and the workers of all the branches and sectors of the economy, that have to do and condition one another. Consequently, all the studies that are linked with the technical and scientific progress must be carried out in the most proper forms and ways, fighting all the old and biased concepts in organising the production, in the complex processing and exploiting of the natural assets, etc.

At the 8th congress of the party, Comrade Enver Hoxha stressed as a duty of first-rate importance the need of the intensification of agriculture, the speaker said further on. In this direction, today and in the future, the knowing and implementation of the new contemporary technology, which will be introduced to get higher yields in agriculture and high productivity in livestock sector, play a role of first-rate importance. The studies in these fields will, for certain, suggest us the use and application of more complex and intensive methods for all the agricultural plants, to increase their yields and for all the kinds of animals, through the application of the new technologies in their feeding and reproduction.

A general problem which is linked with all the branches and the sectors of the economy and culture and that must occupy an important place in the studies for the next five-year plan is the question on the perfection of the socialist relations in production. The problems that have to do with the consolidation of the cooperativist order, the cooperativist yard, with the transformation of the property of the group into property of all the people, the gradual transition of some agricultural cooperatives into state enterprises, or the new features that the property of all the people will take in its development -- are such complex problems for the solutions of which not only agriculture could work, but also industry, trade, construction, finance, culture, education, etc. Therefore, the problems of the perfection of the socialist relations in production should become an object of study for all the branches and sectors.

The great preparatory work that will be made to draft the 8th Five-Year Plan is a great and very important political, economic, social and scientific action. In order to carry out this action successfully, all the organs of the party, state and economy, all the organisms and the creative and scientific forces of the country must mobilize themselves seriously and exert all their energies. The Central Committee of the party is fully convinced that the leading cadres at all levels and the great army of our specialists, scholars and vanguard, talented and qualified workers, without neglecting even for a moment the direction and control for the realisation of the tasks of the plan for 1983 and the whole five-year plan, will go all out so that their studies for the 8th Five-Year Plan and other prognostic long-term studies be carried out at the highest possible scientific level, serve in the best possible way to the development of our socialist economy and culture.

At the end of the national cunference on the problems of the development of the economy, Comrade Ramiz Alia congratulated, in the name of the Central Committee of the party, the institute of the Marxist-Leninist studies, the State Planning Commission, the Tirana University and the Institute of Economic Studies for the very good organisation of this important conference as well as the authors of the reports and papers. He congratulated also those who contributed to its success.

## BRIEFS

FOOD, LIGHT INDUSTRY REPORT -- According to data released by the Ministry of Food and Light Industry, the collectives of the food industry system fulfilled the quarterly plan satisfactorily. The working people in this branch exceeded the production targets by 23 million leks. The export plan was overfulfilled 37 percent. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 7 Apr 83 AU]

ZHIVKOV, STANISHEV RECEIVE 'ARAFAT 15 APRIL

AU150925 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has arrived in Bulgaria on a friendly, working visit Comrade Todor Zhivkov has received Yasir 'Arafat at the Boyana residence. Dimitur Stanishev also attended the talks.

GUINEAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON VISIT

AU141438 Sofia BTA in English 1343 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Text] Sofia, April 14 (BTA) -- Dr Abdoulaye Toure, minister of foreign affairs of the Popular and Revolutionary Republic of Guinea and member of the Politburo of the CC of the Democracy Party of Guinea, arrived here today. At Sofia Airport he was welcomed by Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs and member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP.

Dr Abdoulaye Toure's official and friendly visit will last three days. He is expected to be received by Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, and Mr Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers. The official talks between Mr Petur Mladenov and Dr Abdoulaye Toure will begin today, and at the formal dinner tonight the two foreign ministers will present toast speeches.

Foreign Ministers Open Talks

AU141957 Sofia BTA in English 1907 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Text] Sofia, April 14 (BTA) -- Bilateral relations were the chief topic in the first round of the official talks held here between the Bulgarian foreign minister, Mr Petur Mladenov, and the minister of foreign affairs of the Popular and Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, Mr Abdoulaye Toure.

After expressing satisfaction with the good relations between the two countries, Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Abdoulaye Toure underlined joint readiness for their further deepening in different spheres. They pointed out that there are many unused possibilities for the achievement of this goal on the basis of equality and mutual advantage. The two ministers expressed confidence that their talks will render a fresh impetus to the development of bilateral cooperation.

The talks will continue tomorrow with an analysis of the international situation.

MLADENOV PROPOSES TOAST FOR RWANDAN MINISTER

AU131414 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Apr 83 p 6

[Report on toast proposed by Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, at dinner in Sofia on 11 April 1983 in honor of Francois Ngarukyintwali, minister of foreign affairs of Rwanda]

[Text] Minister Petur Mladenov stressed in his toast: Official relations between our two states were established recently -- only 3 and 1/2 years ago.

Our relations are good, but as we have already ascertained in our talks, in the interest of our two peoples, they could be expanded. The signing of an agreement on trade and scientific-technical cooperation, as well as of a plan specifying the existing cultural agreement, would certainly represent an important contribution in this respect. There is good will and there are opportunities for such an expansion of relations. The fact that you readily accepted the invitation to visit Bulgaria is an expression of these facts.

I would like to assure you that we in Bulgaria are following the development in Rwanda with sincere sympathy and that we rejoice at your country's successes along the path of progress. We are filled with gratification at the thought that Bulgaria has contributed somewhat to these successes.

The present international atmosphere is tense and dangerous for peace, the Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs pointed out. This is the result of the policy conducted by certain imperialist circles, which are adopting new steps along the path of tension in the rearmament sector in Europe, as well as in other areas of the world, and, thus, are intensifying the risk of a nuclear conflagration.

This danger which threatens us is dictating the necessity of mobilizing and joining together the efforts of all states in the struggle for the preservation of peace throughout the world.

Minister Petur Mladenov further set forth the stand of the People's Republic of Bulgaria on a number of problems concerning the African Continent. He pointed out that the liquidation of the barbaric system of apartheid in the Republic of South Africa and the prompt granting of independence to Namibia on the basis of the UN decisions, the stopping of the undeclared war waged by Pretoria against Angola and Mozambique, and of the predatory aggressive actions against Botswana, Lesotho, Zambia, and Zimbabwe -- are the prerequisites for normalizing the situation in southern Africa.

Our country, Petur Mladenov pointed out, supports and will continue to give assistance to the just struggle of the peoples of Namibia and in the Republic of South Africa for their national liberation and social progress under the leadership of their vanguards -- the South-West African People's Organization and the African National Congress. We energetically protest the insolent aggression of the Republic of South Africa against Angola and against the "frontline states", against the support rendered by certain countries to the racists. For the sake of their selfish interests these countries do not react to the numerous appeals of the public to stop their cooperation with Pretoria.

Minister Petur Mladenov declared that the People's Republic of Bulgaria is the natural ally of the peoples in developing countries and in their struggle for a new economic order. Our country regards the problems of the reorganization of international economic relations as being closely connected with the problems of disarmament and the consolidation of international peace and security in the world, since a new economic order can only be implemented under the conditions of peace and peaceful coexistence.

It is a pleasure for me to note that on these questions and on a number of other important international issues the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Rwanda share the same or similar stands, Minister Petur Mladenov pointed out in closing his toast. These stands are in conformity with the interests of the two countries and peoples. They are also in accordance with the interests of consolidating worldwide peace. I would also like to assure you of our sincere wish to further develop our relations with the Republic of Rwanda.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CHNOUPEK VISIT TO MALAYSIA

LD142028 Prague CTK in English 1629 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Text] Prague -- The ongoing visit of Bohuslav Chnoupek to Malaysia is the first ever by a Czechoslovak foreign minister. The first member of the government who visited Malaysia after the two countries established diplomat relations in 1971 was Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak, in December 1980.

Bilateral relations are being developed at present mainly in the sphere of trade, on the basis of an agreement signed in Kuala Lumpur in 1972. The largest items of Czechoslovak export to Malaysia are paper, glass, polyolefines, kitchen utensils and pianos, the first Czechoslovak tractors and Skoda cars were delivered in 1981. Imports from Malaysia include natural rubber, tin and palm oil.

In February 1982, at a session of Czechoslovak and Malaysia trade delegations in Kuala Lumpur, a document was signed which express the interest of both sides to expand bilateral trade.

Meeting With Musa Hitam

LD150242 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Text] In Kuala Lumpur today Musa Hitam, deputy prime minister of Malaysia, received Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak foreign minister, who is on an official friendly visit in Malaysia. In a friendly talk the two representatives expressed the interest of their countries for a further growth in mutual relations, especially trade and commercial relations.

The representative of Malaysia informed Bohuslav Chnoupek of his country's attitude toward the development of the situation in Southeast Asia and underlined the importance of continuing a broad political dialogue for dealing with the current, complicated problems in the world.

Bohuslav Chnoupek conveyed to the Malaysian representative the Czechoslovak attitude toward key international problems, including Southeast Asia. The talks between the foreign foreign ministers of the two countries, Bohuslav Chnoupek and Muhammad Ghazali bin Shafie, devoted to assessing the current international relations, also continued.

PEZLAR ON EXTERNAL SLANDERING OF PACEM IN TERRIS

LD082258 Prague CTK in English 1646 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Text] Prague -- The reactionary forces of imperialism strive at present to shift ideological struggle into the sphere of psychological warfare. Anti-communist propaganda is concentrated on denigrating real socialism and [word indistinct] anti-Sovietism, Slovak Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee Secretary Ludovit Pezlar wrote in the two latest issues of the weekly TVORBA.

In an article entitled "Sharpening of Ideological Struggle in the World and Psychological War of Imperialism Against Real Socialism", he pointed out that as regards Czechhoslovakia, the organizers of psychological war attach extreme importance to the use of the church, above all the Catholic Church.

The mass media in the capitalist countries began to assert last year that Czechoslovak state bodies had started extensively persecuting believers. In reality, the contrary is the truth. The Vatican has launched an extensive attack against Czechoslovakia, with the aim to change church conditions according to t e "Polish example". What this means is no secret to anybody. The "phenomenon Reagan" is inseparably linked with the "phenomenon Wojtyla", Ludovit Pezlar said.

The attack was directed also against the Czechoslovak Peace Association of Catholic Clergy Pacem in Terris which is a thorn in the side of the organizers of psychological war because of its peace activity and positive attitude to socialism, Ludovit Pezlar said.

Vatican strategists were inspired by the "Polish model" of the position and role of the church in the socialist state. They started claiming that there is no reason why these relations should be different in Czechoslovakia from those in Poland. For the church to become an anti-socialist opposition force, it has been and is necessary to suppress at any cost any expression of loyalty among priests in relation to the socialist state.

The reasons for attack against Pacem in Terris are thus not religious but political ones. At the same time, efforts are being exerted to activate the illegal church underground, the so-called secret church which associates anti-socialist clerical elements from religious fanatics among lay persons to illegally ordained priests and bishops. This whole large-scale attack, however, was not successful, Ludovit Pezlar wrote.

The majority of Czechoslovak bishops and priests are fully aware of the disastrous effects of such a conflict. Czechoslovakia is not interested in it and it cannot bring anything good to the church either. The only ones interested in it are imperialist centres, clerical emigrants abroad and the illegal church underground,

The activation of the remnants of rightist opportunist and anti-socialist forces, acting under the false name of "dissidents", is of great importance in psychological warfare. Their main function at present is to supply anti-Czechoslovak propaganda with various slanderous printed matter. The fact that the authors of the angry pamphlets are people living in Czechoslovakia is to give credibility to the slanders.

From the same sources, quite contradictory fabrications are supported, circulated and financed. For example, the self-styled Committee for Defence of the Rights of the Hungarian Nationality supplies the bourgeois media with fabrications on the alleged persecution of Hungarians in Slovakia and reactionary emigrant organizations supply anti-communist propaganda with quite contrary legends about the gradual "Hungarization" of Slovakia, Ludovit Pezlar said.

PRESIDENT CONFERS AWARDS ON SECURITY FORCES

LD150209 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Text] Marking the 38th anniversary of the creation of the public security forces, a 2-day ideological conference of party and executive officials from the federal and republic Interior Ministries opened today in Prague. The conference discussed the implementation of the security policy of the CPCZ and the socialist state. At the conference high state awards were presented to selected units and members of the public security forces and of the Ministry of Interior troops. The awards were conferred by the president of the republic.

## SLOVAK NATIONAL COUNCIL PRESIDIUM MEETS 14 APR

### Price Law Amended

LD150412 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1930 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Text] The 21st meeting of the Slovak National Council Presidium convened today in Bratislava. Under the chairmanship of Comrade Viliam Salgovic, the Presidium proclaimed a law of the Slovak National Council which amends the council's law on the authority of Slovak Socialist Republic bodies in the sphere of prices. The aim of the new legal amendment is to deepen and expand the authority of the regional and district national committees in the sphere of control and creation of prices for paid services to the population and in this way to contribute to a more effective and flexible securing of an overall expansion of these services.

### Report on Colotka Address

LD150341 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Text] The meeting of the Slovak National Council, held in Bratislava today, discussed the fulfillment of the program of the Slovak government and the Slovak National Council's amendment to the law on the activity of the organs responsible for prices, services and [words indistinct]. The report was delivered by Peter Colotka, Slovak premier. He said:

[Begin Colotka recording] In assessing the results achieved in the past 2 years, taking into account the complex conditions in which we achieved them, and at the same time comparing them with world developments, we are justified in considering them good and successful. However, we still have, of course, further important reserves for intensifying and increasing the effectiveness of our entire national economy. The fulfillment of the strategic line of raising effectiveness has resulted in some economic successes; but we also have certain indisputable reserves, above all, in raising the effectiveness of labor, in increasing the efficiency of basic production means, and in accelerating circulation means [word indistinct].

In the last 2 years material costs have dropped by 2.4 percent. This means a doubled acceleration in the annual decrease in comparison with the Sixth Five Year Plan. Such an improvement in the relation between material inputs and outputs has been achieved, in principle, through two approaches: first, by improving economy, savings, administration, order and discipline -- that is, through the utilization of those reserves which can be quickly mobilized; and second, through structural changes resulting from a deceleration in the development of such branches as metallurgy, basic chemistry, and building materials, -- that is, branches less demanding on fuels, energy, and imported raw materials, and a faster development in those branches or spheres which highly valorize raw materials, above all, engineering, electro-engineering, low tonnage chemistry, and pharmaceutical production, or branches based on a higher valorization of home raw materials, such as the timber industry and the cellulose-pulp industry. [end recording]

Comrade Peter Colotka further dealt with the results of the work of individual branches, with special emphasis on fuel and energy savings and the utilization of basic production funds. In the Seventh Five Year Plan the official task of saving 1.2 million tons of measureable fuel has resulted, in 2 years, in a savings of 43.4 percent of the total -- which is a good result. However, even here there are still reserves. Comrade Colotka said:

[Begin recording] Concerning the urgent needs of the national economy, such important tasks as better utilization of fuels, energy and metals, robotization, the development and utilization of electronics, automated management systems, low tonnage chemistry, biology and its industrial utilization, the raising of self-sufficiency in the production of foodstuffs and the protection of health and environment, have been included in a plan with a scientific-technological basis in Slovakia. The solving of these tasks has been ensured by the workers of basic research, the Slovak Academy of Sciences and the high schools, and institutions of applied research managed either by the federal or national bodies. An improvement in interlinking the tasks of basic and applied research has also been achieved. We have achieved some positive results in Slovakia in implementing the solutions derived from research tasks in production practice. For example, in the federal-managed branches, this concerns the sphere of the production of small computers and micro-computer technology, new cables and electro-insulation systems, and medical technology. From the sphere of the branches managed by the Slovak government one can name chemicals for the rubber industry, for example, for radial tires, the use of (?ceramics) in the production of pipes for agriculture and the energy industry, the polyprophylene oval cable, a more progressive construction of sewage networks, bridges and factory halls, and the production of tiles. In agriculture the realization of research tasks at this stage brings positive results in the industrialization of animal production, above all, regarding the construction of multi-storied feeding batteries and calf-barns, in improving utility types of cattle, in the rationalization of the system of land amelioration and submountainous husbandry and husbandry in the east Slovak lowlands. [end recording]

Comrade Peter Colocka then devoted a considerable part of his report to agriculture, above all foodstuff production. In the 2 previous years we had failed to fulfill the planned volume of growth in plant production and the production of cereals had particularly dropped noticeably. He further said in this context:

[Begin recording] In 1982 we achieved, on the whole, good results in the production of potatoes, vegetables and fruit. This made it possible to improve the supplies of these products, although we have to continue to pay great attention to both ensuring the neeessary variety and territorial structure and a smoother procurement and seasonal fluctuation of prices. This was, in fact, confirmed by the discussion heard in the committees of the Slovak National Council and in our public. Considerable losses continue to exist in the collection, handling, and storage of the harvest, above all, regarding sugar beets, potatoes and bulk fodder. The elimination of these losses will continue to be an important task of the district agricultural directorates in individual enterprises and the ministry as a whole. [end recording]

A considerable part of the report of the Slovak government on the fulfillment of the program was devoted to investment construction. Comrade Peter Colotka said:

[Begin recording] In harmony with the line of the 16th CPCZ Congress when dealing with the plan of investment construction and its realization, we endeavored to overcome certain negative tendencies from previous years. Above all, we aimed at reducing the excessive number of unfinished projects through reducing, in a planned way, the number of construction projects to be started and simultaneously directing the supplies of construction works, machinery, and equipment, toward completing unfinished actions. In this way the deficit in the budgetary costs of unfinished projects has decreased by KCS 18.2 billion, that is, by 29 percent in the last 2 years. We have encouraged the fulfillment of tasks at binding and centrally-assessed projects, even at the cost of a certain decrease of work on less important actions.

Although such an approach did not always meet with the understanding of contractors and suppliers, we still achieved a better fulfillment of tasks on priority projects than before. In comparison with previous years, the commissioning and completion of capacities have also improved, although the planned tasks have yet not been achieved to the fullest extent in this area. [end recording]

After that the Slovak premier dealt in detail with the construction industry, the development of Bratislava as the Slovak capital, and the development and improvement in services for citizens where there still persist shortcomings. Social consumption has grown by almost 11 percent, personal consumption by 5 percent, and social incomes by almost 12 percent. Comrade Peter Colotka said in conclusion:

[Begin recording] [Words indistinct] work we want to further develop proven forms of cooperation between state and economic bodies on the one hand and the bodies of the revolutionary Trade Union Movement, the Socialist Union of Youth, and the Women's Union on the other. We are aware that through our joint influence we should be able to mobilize ever more effectively such driving forces as work activity and initiative and the movement of inventors and improvers. We should also solve even more effectively the satisfying of social and cultural needs and the work conditions of our working people.

In conclusion, I wish to assure the Slovak National Council that in the government, ministries, and other levels of management, we shall make the maximum effort to fulfill the tasks laid down by our program in the interest of developing our socialist society and for the well-being and happiness of our people -- the people who, after centuries of oppression by feudal and capitalist exploiters, have become the true representative of power and the decisive agent in the construction of our country now in this stage of our socialist development. [end recording]

[Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak at 1200 GMT on 14 April adds: "Comrade Colotka designated as one of the most important tasks of investment construction full development of the building of the V-2 nuclear power station at Jsalovske Bohunice, as well as development of building work at the Mochovce nuclear power station site.

["Another important task is covering the purchase power of the population, not only as regards the overall volume of goods, but the required variety. There is also the need to develop services to the population. The living conditions of the population have also been improved in the past 2 years by delivering for use 72,000 apartments.

["Comrade Colotka said in conclusion that the tasks set in the program declaration of the Slovak government can be successfully implemented only in peaceful conditions. He recalled the 38th anniversary of the liberation of our homeland from Nazism by the Soviet Army and voiced full support of the USSR's peace policy."]

## BRIEFS

CSSR-GDR CULTURAL TIES -- On the eve of the opening of a common house of culture between the CSSR and the GDR, an exhibition entitled "Czechoslovakia Today in Visual Art" was opened in Berlin today. An official Czechoslovak delegation led by CPSL Central Committee Presidium member and Slovak Minister of Culture Miroslav Valek, and the GDR delegation led by GDR Minister of Culture Hans-Joachim Hoffmann, took part in the opening of the exhibition. [Excerpts] Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 14 Apr 83 LD]

REPORTAGE ON KARL MARX CONFERENCE ACTIVITIES

Libyan Delegation Arrives

LD141114 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0843 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Spelling of names as received]

[Text] Berlin, 14 Apr (ADN) -- A delegation of the General People's Congress of the Socialist Libyan Arab People's Jamahiriyah, led by member of the General People's Congress Mabruk Ali Elgayed arrived in the GDR capital on Thursday morning to attend the international conference of the SED Central Committee "Karl Marx and Our Time -- The Struggle for Peace and Social Progress". It includes Hamid Salim Adu Shabira and Dr Agil Hussein Agil.

Mittag Chairs 14 April Session

LD141446 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0744 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Berlin, 14 Apr (ADN) -- The international scientific conference "Karl Marx and Our Times -- the Struggle for Peace and Social Progress" began its 4th day of proceedings on Thursday morning in the Palace of the Republic. The debate was continued by the first secretary of the Uruguyan Communist Party, Rodney Arismendi. The chair was taken by Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and SED Central Committee Secretary.

Kim Chung-nin, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Korean Workers' Party, said the progress of the Korean revolution, filled with hard tests and heroic deeds, was a glorious path of triumph under the undefeatable banner of Marxism-Leninism, under the banner of the immortal chuche ideology. Under the leadership of Kim Il-song the Korean people have developed their struggle for independence and have begun their new history. The socialist countries, the communist and workers' parties have to put unity in first place and subordinate everything to this task. The situation which has arisen today demands a joint struggle for peace, national independence and socialism.

PZPR's Barcikowski Addresses Conference

LD141834 Warsaw PAP in English 1500 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Text] Berlin, 14 April -- "The Polish United Workers' Party would welcome a world meeting of workers' parties to discuss the supreme issue of our times, namely preservation of peace," Political Bureau member, PUWP CC Secretary Kazimierz Barcikowski said addressing an international scientific session devoted to Karl Marx's 165th birthday and the centennial of his death in Berlin today.

"Karl Marx's ideas, which have guided the revolutionary movement for decades, are now the leading force in the process of building socialism by many nations and are an impulse to create the groundwork for a new, humanistic civilisation. Historical experience has proved the rightness of diagnoses and the feasibility of prospects drawn up by the author of 'Das Kapital.'

"The working class movement in Poland has special reasons to appreciate the personality and the output of the architect of scientific socialism.

Those who founded the first workers' party in the Polish territory -- the 'Proletariat' Social-Revolutionary Party -- in 1882 from the very start came out in favour of the Marxist trend within the working class movement. They appreciated the genius of Marx's ideas and perceived him as an advocate of the Polish cause.

"Karl Marx's personal commitment to the fate of the Polish nation came as a natural manifestation of the principles of internationalism." "In the history of the Polish working class movement, Marxist ideas were a theoretical weapon for the revolutionary forces fighting to overthrow the socio-political system based on exploitation. The moment power in Poland was taken over by working people, the ideas in question became a scientific roadsign for the actions of the working class's party, which plays the leading role in the process of socialist building.

"The difficulties which Poland has been experiencing do not in the least undermine that roadsign. On the contrary, they come as a confirmation of the fundamental assumptions of Marxism and confirm the thesis that departure from the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism and lack of creative approach to particular national conditions lead to unavoidable distortions and problems, which in turn are instantly used by opponents of socialism both at home and abroad.

"Above all, the opponents attacked the state of proletariat's dictatorship, the party, and the socialist economy, that is those areas of socio-political structures which in Karl Marx's teaching occupy the leading position and are typical of the transitional period.

"The developments in Poland also confirm the import of the Marxist thesis on the need to analyze contradictions in social life as a condition for formulating right assessments and practical conclusions by the revolutionary movement.

"The Marxist idea of internationalism is vital and highly topical. This idea today has to oppose the threat of annihilation of the world in a nuclear catastrophe.

"The main burden of responsibility and real costs connected with the defence of world peace rest with the states of the socialist system. The attitude of workers parties in all countries to the initiatives and efforts aimed to oppose war which are taken by the socialist countries is a kind of a yardstick to measure the degree of observance of the Marxist idea of internationalism in our times.

"The task of defending the world against the disaster of a nuclear war is on the agenda as the historical mission of socialism," Kazimierz Barckikowski said.

## BCP's Balev Speaks

AU142020 Sofia BTA in English 1848 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Text] Berlin, April 14 (BTA) -- Mr Milko Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, spoke today before the continuing conference "Karl Marx and Our Time - The Struggle for Peace and Social Progress". He underlined that, paying homage of loyalty and respect to the lifework of Marx, the Conference will contribute to the elucidation of the cardinal world problems, which have no other such reliable handbook of action for their theoretical and practical solving than Marxism-Leninism and the experience of the international revolutionary movement.

The teaching of Marx is true because it is omnipotent. Because life has proved the complete impotence of many a social pseudo-theories, but it has never refuted the active force of Marxism, said Mr Milko Balev. He underlined that the most striking experssion of the creative essence of Marxism, of its capacity to develop and improve, to get richer and more specified in a new historical situation, is the great theoretical and practical work of Vladimir Ilich Lenin.

Mr Milko Balev noted that the victory of the October Revolution and the role of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in the construction of a new society in the Soviet Union is the first total practical realization of Marxism-Leninism and a new historical base for its development.

He stressed that the creation of the socialist community is a new stage in carrying through the teaching of Marx and Lenin into historical practice. We have difficulties, we have shortcomings and weaknesses, there were attempts to outstrip the course of the events, but every honest and objective man can see the scale and depth of the revolutionary changes which took place in the countries of real socialism, Mr Milko Balev pointed out. "And this is the most important. This is the great historical truth about real socialism", added he.

"Real socialism is developing successfully and is improving, it cleans itself of its shortcomings and not only approaches the ideal of Marx, Engels and Lenin, but represents its constant concrete historical materialization. It is impossible to uphold this ideal, denying or belitting the real steps for its practical realization", said Mr Milko Balev.

Analyzing its own failures and those of the other parties, continued he, the BPC sees in them not a refutation but a convincing corrobation of the correctness of Marxism-Leninism. Because behind every setback, in the basis of each crisis phenomenon there is a deviation from the principles of the Marxist-Leninist teaching. The unswerving adherence to the principles does not mean at all to renounce the creative solving of the new problems and situations.

Mr Milko Balev underlined that the renoucement of the creative spirit of Marxism-Leninism, the adherence to old and ossified dogmas is the other way which leads to the same place where the deviations lead -- to failures and setbacks.

He dwelt on the long revolutionary path of the BCP. "The ideas and life work of Marx now triumph in Bulgaria as a country of real socialism. In the basis of our successes lie the loyalty of the Bulgarian Communist Party to the teaching of Marx, Engels, and Lenin. Its striving to learn from the experience of the other communists detachments and, above all, from the experience of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, its capacity to develop creatively and to apply the theory and practice under the concrete conditions in Bulgaria and in the respective time, without receding from the general principles and laws," said Mr Milko Balev. He emphasized that these qualities of the BCP manifest itself with particular force and fruitfulness in the years after the BCP April plenary session (1956).

With the advancement of the construction of the developed socialist society, Mr Milko Balev went on further, new problems constantly crop up. As formerly, the BCP seeks theoretical decisions and practical approaches in its loyalty to Marxism-Leninism, in the unswerving adherence both to its basic principles and to its creative spirit.

The BCP positions towards the forces that take part in the solving of the cardinal problems of our time are also permeated with loyalty to Marxism-Leninism, said he.

We, said Mr Milko Balev, fully support Mr Andropov's position that we should not permit a nuclear war and that the cardinal task is now to stop the instigators of a new war. This is the saving voice of the party of Lenin, the voice of the Soviet Union, which has always been and remains the chief hope and mainstay, the banner of the struggle for peace, freedom, democracy and communism.

President Reagan, underlined he, who has lost his sense of reality, does not conceal the dreams of the reactionaries to "bury" socialism, to have a historical "revenge" for the Great October, for the transformed map of the world. Mr Milko Balev pointed out that the United States of America dream of world domination, even at the price of nuclear death for the rest of the world.

He noted that in the struggle for peace neither the presence of a joint political platform, nor the building of joint structures for heading this struggle should be put out as a condition for unity of action. The antiwar movements can include, too, leaders of the ruling parties and governments. The forms of cooperation between the antiwar forces can and should be most flexible and diverse.

"The efforts of the BCP, of the Bulgarian socialist state, of all organizations in Bulgaria are channelled out in this direction. Our policy in favour of peace is an active policy. We are aware of our responsibility and make every effort to carry through in life the idea of converting the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone, for consolidation of peace, trust, security and cooperation", said Mr Milko Balev.

## Officials Meet With Delegations

LD142135 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1313 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Text] Berlin, 14 Apr (ADN) -- Members and candidate members of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee have had friendly talks during the conference breaks with representatives of participating parties and movements.

Hermann Axen, Central Committee secretary, has had a meeting with the party of the Independence Congress of Madagascar, headed by Gisele Rabesahala, and with the delegation from the Greek Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK), headed by Central Committee member Yiannis Papadatos.

Horst Dohlus, secretary of the Central Committee, has had a meeting with the delegation of the African National Congress (South Africa) headed by ANC General Secretary Alfred Nzo.

Werner Felfe, secretary of the Central Committee, has spoken with a delegation of the Communist Party of India-Marxist, headed by E.M.S. Namboodiripad, general secretary of the Central Committee.

Kurt Hager, secretary of the Central Committee, has had a talk with the representative of the Social Democratic Labor Party of Sweden, led by Sven Ove Hansson.

Horst Sindermann has had an exchange of views with Amath Dansokho, deputy secretary general of the African Independence Party of Senegal.

He also has had meetings with the delegation of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea headed by Chea Sim, member of the Politburo, president of the National Assembly and chairman of the Council of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense; and with Laurent Radaody Rakotondravao, member of the Politburo of the Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution.

Werner Jarowinsky, secretary of the Central Committee, has had a meeting with the delegation of the Jordanian Communist Party, headed by 'Abd Al-Aziz 'Udi, member of the Politburo.

Inge Lange, secretary of the Central Committee, has had a talk with Jorge Cruikshank Garcia, president of the Central Committee of the Mexican Popular Socialist Party.

Guenter Schabowski has had an exchange of views with Abu Hatim, head of the PLO delegation and member of the Palestinean National Council.

The open and comradely discussion at the conference, it was noted during the meetings, reflected in many ways the common responsibility for peace and social progress in the world. The participants dealt with international problems and questions of bilateral cooperation.

### Honecker Receives ZANU-PF Official

LD131839 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1251 GMT 13 Apr 83

[Text] Berlin, 13 Apr (ADN) -- During the international scientific conference entitled "Karl Marx and Our Time -- the Struggle for Peace and Social Progress" in Berlin, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, had a friendly discussion on Wednesday with Dr Eddison Zvobgo, head of the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front [ZANU-PF] delegation, who is a member of the Central Committee and information secretary of the ZANU-PF. Dr Zvobgo handed over a message to Erich Honecker from Robert Mugabe, president of the ZANU-PF and prime minister of Zimbabwe.

### Krolikowski Meets Grenada Delegate

LD142038 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1843 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Text] Berlin, 14 Apr (ADN) -- A personal message from Maurice Bishop, chairman of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the New Jewel Movement and prime minister of the People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada, to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, was presented by Christopher de Riggs, head of the delegation of the New Jewel Movement of Grenada to the International Scientific Karl Marx Conference in Berlin, to Werner Krolikowski, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee. He expressed his thanks on behalf of Erich Honecker and asked Minister de Riggs to convey Honecker's cordial greetings to Maurice Bishop.

### HAGER WRITES ON EVENTS MARKING MARX JUBILEE

For the text of an article by Kurt Hager, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, entitled "Karl Marx Year in the GDR" published in Moscow PRAVDA 9 April , see the Eastern Europe section of the 15 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

KADAR RESIGNATION SEEN POSTPONED TILL FALL

AU150954 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 15 Apr 83 p 2

[Peter Martos report: "Kadar Succession Question Shelved -- Hungary carrying on Reforms"]

[Text] Budapest -- The change in leadership in Budapest has been postponed. Even before the communique on the 2-day Central Committee session that was held behind strictly closed doors was published. Hungarian journalists knew on Thursday: Janos Kadar will remain party chief -- presumably until the fall.

Scanty information that leaked about Wednesday evening's session referred to a discussion for hours about Kadar's intention to resign. Reportedly, the 71-year-old Kadar, who has led the party since November, 1956, was shaken in his determination by "massive appeals" by many of the 126 other Central Committee members.

The decisive reason for Kadar's decision to stay on was reportedly the irresolution of the comrades as to which economic policy course should be adopted. Eventually, according to the same source, it was decided to cautiously continue the police of decentralization, which amounts to postponing the ideological question -- to what extent the introduction of market mechanisms is compatible with Marxism-Leninism -- until the post-Kadar period.

For this year the Hungarians have to reckon with a marked decline in their living standard: As compared with a 7.5 percent inflation, there will be an increase in incomes of merely 2 percent.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES ENERGY PROGRAM

LD142015 Budapest MTI in English 1714 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Text] Budapest, April 14 (MTI) -- At its Thursday's meeting the Hungarian Council of Ministers discussed the implementation of the energy economy government programme in 1982. It was stated that the 1982 economic and austerity targets were implemented successfully. As a result of central and local measures, the utilization of productive branches decreased, more domestic energy resources were consumed and the proportion of oil decreased. While appreciating achievements, the government holds it necessary to strengthen consistency and eliminate shortcomings in implementation, to better coordinate measures promoting the decrease in specific energy consumption and to speed up the establishment of a background industry to meet technical requirements.

The Council of Ministers confirmed the resolution of the State Planning Committee on measures to improve the production and supply of building material for private home building. The government requested the chairman of the State Planning Committee to issue management regulations for industrial and construction units working at lasting low efficiency and to determine the scope of central measure to improve production.

KADAR RECEIVES SOVIET DELEGATION LED BY RYZHKOV

LD141813 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Text] Janos Kadar has received the Soviet party delegation which held 2 days of talks in Budapest.

The delegation visited our country at the invitation of the party Central Committee. It was led by Nikolay Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The delegation was comprised of Deputy Premier Nikolay Talyzin and Chukanov, deputy of the Central Committee's International Department. Our guests discussed the further development of Hungarian-Soviet economic cooperation with Karoly Nemeth, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee. The Soviet delegation has left Budapest.

FINNISH BANK PRESIDENT LEAVES AFTER TALKS

LD142121 Budapest MTI in English 1744 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Text] Budapest, April 14 (MTI) -- Ahti Karjalainen, governor of the National Bank of Finland, paid an official visit to Budapest, April 10-14, on the invitation of the Hungarian Government.

Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai met Ahti Karjalainen.

Ahti Karjalainen and Matyas Timar, president of the Hungarian National Bank, conducted talks on the bilateral financial cooperation and some international financial issues.

Ahti Karjalainen had talks with Istvan Hetenyi, finance minister.

The governor of the Finnish National Bank left Hungary Thursday.

BRIEFS

FORMER CC MEMBER DIES -- Matyas Klavno, old fighter of the working class movement, ex-member of the party's Central Committee and Central Control Committee, deputy of the National Assembly and retired chairman of the Bekes County Council, died at age 60. He came from a landless peasant family and worked as a groundsman. He participated in the working class movement since 1939. For 10 years he worked as a secretary of the Bekes County party committee, and then was the county's council chairman until he retired. His funeral will be held Monday at 1400 in Bekescsaba. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1530 GMT 13 Apr 83 LD]

PAP REPORTS ON OLSZOWSKI VISIT TO ANGOLA

LD141746 Warsaw PAP in English 1451 GMT 14 Apr 83

[By PAP special correspondent Roman Strzemiecki]

[Text] Luanda, 14 April -- Poland's Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski today wound up his official visit to Angola -- the third leg of his African tour also embracing Nigeria and Benin -- and flew back home.

Yesterday, on the second day of his visit to Luanda, Minister Olszowski was received by Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. During the meeting the Angolan leader and the Polish foreign minister voiced their willingness to dynamize mutual relations and exchanged information on the situation in their countries, expressing mutual support for the peoples, governments and parties in their struggle to overcome the difficulties experienced by the two countries.

"On behalf of the PUWP CC first secretary, Polish Prime Minister Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, I reiterated the invitation for President dos Santos to pay a visit to Poland," Minister Olszowski told a news conference later in the day yesterday. "I can voice the hope that it will be realized in the second part of this year," he added

On Wednesday, Minister Olszowski also had another round of talks with Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge. They touched upon international and bilateral issues of interest to both sides. "With Minister Paulo Jorge, we disscussed Polish-Angolan bilateral relations, pondering together how to remove the factors impeding cooperation and set in motion new mechanisms for its development. The thing is to have a realistic approach and work out such a formula of cooperation which would correspond to the possibilities of both economies," Minister Olszowski told the news conference.

Also yesterday Minister Olszowski met in Luanda with Pita Mueshihanga, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO) and secretary for international affairs, who informed the Polish foreign minister about the liberation struggle of the Namibian people and SWAPO diplomatic initiatives. Minister Olszowski reiterated Poland's support for the fight of the Namibian people to cast away the colonial rule of the Republic of South Africa over Namibia, pointing out that SWAPO is the only rightful representative of the Namibian nation.

Minister Olszowski told the news conference yesterday it was the first visit by a Polish foreign minister to Angola and pointed to its historical significance. He stressed it had a fruitful course and was an interesting experience as well as constituted an important fact in the Polish-Angolan relations. "I would like it to result in a new opening in the mutual relations," said the minister and added that he was speaking about a new opening because the crisis phenomena in Poland had arrested concrete practical steps ensuing from the 1978 Polish-Angolan declaration which set the frames of bilateral relations. They did not, however, affect the Polish-Angolan political cooperation, the minister stressed. "I would like to emphasize that Angola showed both support and sympathy to the Polish Government moves aimed at stabilization of the situation in the country," said Minister Olszowski, adding that had an opportunity to thank the Angolan authorities for this approach.

"During the visit we held very important and extensive talks on previously agreed issues of interest covering international and bilateral problems," the minister said.

Olszowski said he had presented the situation in Poland, issues pertaining to the Prague meeting of foreign ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member states as well as current international problems brought about by the aggressive course of imperialist policy, especially this pursued by Reagan's administration.

Olszowski Comments on U.S. Actions

AB141950 Luanda ANGOP in French 1910 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Luanda, 14 Apr (ANGOP) -- Polish Foreign Affairs Minister Stefan Olszowski has described his visit to Angola as "extremely useful" and underlined that it has helped in opening new avenues for the cooperation between Angola and Poland which, according to him, has been affected by the crisis that has shaken his country for the past 2 years.

Commenting on the crisis in his country, the Polish official said that the situation today is completely different from that of 1981 -- a period that he considered dominated by "the anarchy of social life and the destruction of the structures of the state." He added that the measures adopted have resulted in the failure of this dangerous process and today we are witnessing some positive results -- that is to say an increase in production and the output of work." Questioned on the existence of evidence of Western interference in the internal affairs of Poland as Polish leaders have alleged, Stefan Olszowski only said that "the United States thinks it has the last word on the morals and ethics of international relations." On this issue he alluded to the economic sanctions imposed on Poland by the United States resulting in the withdrawal of most favored nation status, the suppression of the supply of grain, and the cancellation of the fishing agreement between the two countries.

In conclusion he recalled that "all this has caused us some difficulties but has served as a lesson to us. We are learning that we must rely on our own strength and that we must diversify our economic partners."

The Polish foreign affairs minister, who left Luanda for home yesterday, was seen off by his Angolan counterpart, Paulo Jorge.

USSR OVERFULFILLING PLANNED DELIVERIES OF GOODS

AU141229 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 Apr 83 p 7

[PAP report: "Supplies of Soviet Goods to Poland"]

[Text] Moscow -- PAP correspondent Czeslaw Kolijewicz reports: The Soviet Union is overfulfilling ahead of schedule the contracted supplies of raw materials and goods for our country. This is attested to by the overfulfillment in most cases of the supply plan for the first quarter of this year.

In the case of raw materials for Poland the plan for the first 3 months of this year was greatly overfulfilled by the Soviet Union, which supplied 102.5 percent of the contracted ferrous raw materials, for example. The supplies of manganese ores were fulfilled 105.9 percent, of chromium ores 100.6 percent and of anthracite 102 percent. The supplies of coking coal were fulfilled 100 percent.

Gas exceeded the quotas planned for the first quarter of 1983 by 17 million cubic meters or by 1.2 percent. We received 53,000 tons more of potassium salts, which is 15.1 percent in excess of the quarterly plan, and 1,600 tons more of asbestos, which is 27.6 percent in excess of this plan.

The supplies of timber products were much in excess of the quarterly plan. For example, we received 400,000 square meters more of hardboards, which is 10 percent in excess of the quarterly plan; 4,800 cubic meters more of particle boards, which is 19.2 percent in excess of the plan; 5,000 cubic meters more of pulpwood, which is 15.6 percent in excess of the plan; 3,700 cubic meters more of plywood, which is 29.6 percent in excess of the plan; 9,100 tons more of cellulose, which is 37.9 percent in excess of the plan; and 1,200 tons more of paper and cardboard, which is 12 percent in excess of the plan.

As for crude oil supplies, between the end of January and the end of March 1983 the Soviet Union supplied our refineries with 3,185,000 tons of crude oil, which was 99.9 percent of the quarterly plan. However, at the same time the supplies of motor oil exceeded the plan by 10 percent and of gasoline by 8.6 percent.

In the case of major materials for the light industry the supplies of cotton were greatly in excess of the plan -- 10,300 tons more than planned in the first quarter. The supplies of flax amounted to 116.7 percent of the plan.

Certain delays were registered in the supplies for some market goods in the first quarter of this year. For example, the supplies of refrigerators amounted to only 78 percent of the plan, of bicycles to 56 percent, and of pots and crockery to 90 percent. These shortages will be made good gradually.

As in previous years the USSR is proving a very reliable trade partner and is making every effort to speed up to the maximum the supplies of the materials that determine the development of Polish industrial production and the availability of goods in our market.

USSR TO HELP BUILD NUCLEAR POWER STATION

LD141832 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Zdzislaw Stankiewicz report from Moscow]

[Text] The first Polish nuclear power station of 1,760 MW will reinforce our power system in 1989. It will be constructed and equipped in cooperation with the Soviet Union. Today in Moscow an intergovernmental agreement was signed in this respect. It provides for the delivery of Soviet installations and fuel and four 440-MW reactors. The reactors will be equipped with Polish turbogenerators. The cooperation of Soviet partners in design, construction, and commissioning of the nuclear power station in Zarnowiec is being defined by a detailed agreement. Documents have been signed by Semen Skachkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; Lt Gen Czeslaw Piotrowski, Polish minister of mining and power; and Tadeusz Nestorowicz, Polish minister of foreign trade.

UNDERGROUND SOLIDARITY CALLS FOR MAY DAY BOYCOTT

NC141740 Paris AFP in English 1734 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Text] Warsaw, April 14 (AFP) -- The underground Solidarity union leaders today urged all sections of the banned organization to organize "independent celebrations" of the Communist May Day holiday throughout Poland.

In a communique sent to foreign newsmen here, the clandestine group (TKK) [Provisional Coordinating Committee], whose directors met Saturday through Monday in the presence of former Solidarity chief Lech Walesa, labelled the official May 1 ceremonies as "an insult to the right of workers to decide their own future."

The TKK urged its supporters to boycott the official observance.

Mr Walesa, who was reached by telephone in Gdansk and asked if he endorsed the appeal, said that "those who signed it support it but you should understand that I do not entirely dissociate myself from this communique and you should also understand why I say that now."

POLICE DISCOVER RADIO SOLIDARITY TRANSMITTER

NC151258 Paris AFP in English 1230 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Text] Warsaw, April 15 (AFP) -- Police have discovered a powerful radio transmitter belonging to the outlawed Solidarity trade union, it was reported here today. The Polish party paper TRYBUNA LUDU said several people were arrested but did not specify a number. The paper said the transmitter was of a type used by "Western intelligence services" and was found in a Warsaw apartment.

Meanwhile, announcements of a "Radio Solidarity" broadcast later today have been daubed on walls in central Warsaw .

INTERROGATION OF WALESA'S WIFE 14 APRIL

NC141415 Paris AFP in English 1339 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Text] Warsaw, April 14 (AFP) -- Lech Walesa, leader of the banned trade union Solidarity, this afternoon drove his wife Danuta to militia headquarters where she had been called in for questioning. The couple arrived in their minibus at 1 p.m. and Mr Walesa parked outside headquarters to wait for his wife to come out, as scheduled, at 3 p.m. but she did not appear.

Mr Walesa told his wife not to answer any questions put to her by the police, just as he refused yesterday during a four-hour session, but to limit herself to admitting that he was away from home from April 9-11.

Mr Walesa had been called to militia headquarters to answer questions about reports that during those three days he had held talks with underground Solidarity leaders.

This morning Mr Walesa went to see the bishop of Gdansk, Msg. Lech Kaczmarek, accompanied by his father confessor and friend Father Henryk Jankowski, about Sunday's church ceremony which will be held by the primate of Poland, Cardinal Jozef Glemp.

DAILY VIEWS U.S. LAWYER'S LETTER TO WALESA

AU141221 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Apr 83 p 5

[J.L. article: "Mr Harold's Belated Counsel"]

[Text] Mr John R. Harold is an American lawyer who has dealt with trade union affairs for over 40 years.

In 1946-48 he was head of the Office for Labor in General MacArthur's military government in Japan, which means that he was a kind of labor minister of the occupation authorities. Last March Mr Harold wrote a letter to Mr Walesa.

One may ask: Why does a daily poke into a letter written by an American lawyer to a private citizen of the Polish People's Republic? The thing is that Mr Harold did not regard his letter as completely private. He sent copies of it to Cardinal Glemp, to Minister Urban, and to a number of dailies in the United States, France, Britain, and Spain, which means that his action is a public one. It seems that it is also a rather interesting one.

In his letter Mr Harold is against political strikes organized by trade unions and tries to convince the addressee that strikes are not a proper occupation for trade unions. He does not do this out of sympathy for the authorities of the Polish People's Republic and their activities. He makes it quite clear that he is rather averse to these authorities and their activities. All the same, his arguments sound realistic in many respects and are quite different from the official theses purveyed by the Washington administration and its agencies such as Radio Free Europe (to which Mr Harold did not address a copy of his letter in question).

Mr Harold states that "a certain modicum of freedom still exists in your country's parliament, in which obvious criticism of the government comes to pass from time to time." He draws attention to the fact that the Catholic Church "is able to communicate with most people in Poland through many publications, which are circulated on a large scale." He recalls that the present situation in Europe came about by agreement of all powers (of course, he has in mind the so-called Yalta system). What is more, he recalls the Ninth PZPR Extraordinary Congress and writes: "I would like to respectfully suggest that the Polish trade union movement's political force could seek changes within the framework of this congress."

Mr Harold also recalls the curbs imposed on trade unionism in the United States. "The good and magnificent leadership of the AFL-CIO (this is how Mr Harold evaluates this leadership) and the significant help it gave your trade union in the form of funds, official support, and profound tokens of solidarity should not lead you into an error regarding the role played by trade unionism in the United States. State employees are not allowed to strike." He adds that President Reagan's action against the striking air controllers was lawful, but that the punishment of the strikers was too severe, as many people in the United States believe. He also writes that the right to strike on the U.S. railroads is severely curbed, that the U.S. Government has the legal power to prevent strikes that hit at the common good and so on and so forth. The letter ends in a quite original appeal: "You should be the leader of the trade union and not a trade union leader and a counterrevolutionary."

No doubt it is right to ask why Mr Harold has come out with his counsel just now, when life in Poland has normalized, and not at the end of 1980 and the beginning of 1981, for example, when the entire country was in the grip of political strikes organized by the Solidarity trade union run by Lech Walesa.

Mr Harold does not explain why, but various elements of his letters make it possible to divine the reasonf for this delay. He writes that the Polish trade union movement "must survive and grow within the framework of the existing structures...." He also says that "those who go for rebellion must have a reasonable amount of hope that they are able to win." His advice is to "change the character and policy of the Communist Central Committee," taking advantage of the opportunities provided for by the ninth congress.

In view of this it seems that Mr Harold's counsel boils down to finding a way "to save what can be saved" after the bankruptcy of Solidarity's reckless methods.

This impression is confirmed by the fact that Mr Harold does not waste a single word on the truth that trade unions are active in Poland and that he takes no notice of the dissolution of all the old trade unions and of the circumstance that Lech Walesa is no more than just one of the 36 million of our country's citizens. Mr Harold treats his addressee as if he still were a leader of a trade union -- of the only trade union in Poland.

This means that Mr Harold's counsel concerns tactics. It seems that the old aims of Solidarity leadership and that "change of character and policy" in Poland are still topical and correct in Mr Harold's mind. His political principles are no doubt identical with the collaborationist position of the "yellow" trade unions vis-a-vis imperialism -- trade unions whose leadership he regards as "good and magnificent.

Nonetheless, and perhaps precisely for this reason, the observations we have cited from his letter merit attention.

PRON SIGNATORIES DEBATE CONGRESS PREPARATIONS

LD142017 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Text] A meeting of the signatories of the 20 July 1982 declaration on the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] was held in Warsaw. Present on behalf of the PZPR were Wojciech Jaruzelski, Jozef Czyrek, Miroslaw Milewski, Jan Glowczyk, and Marian Orzechowski; on behalf of the ZSL, Roman Malinowski, Jozef Kukulka, Jerzy Szymanek, Jerzy Gryzybczak, and Jozef Kikowski; on behalf of the SD, Edward Kowalczyk, Jozef Eijasiewicz, Jan Fajecki, Mark Wieczorek, and Alfred Beszterda; on behalf of the PAX Association, Zenon Komender and Wincenty Lewandowski; on behalf of the Christian Social Association, Kazimierz Morawski and Zdzislaw Pilecki; on behalf of the Polish Catholic-Social Union, Janusz Zablocki and Andrzej Edanuski. Also present at the meeting were: Speaker of the Sejm Stanislaw Gucwa, Vice Chairman of the State Council Zdislaw Tomal, Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Mieczyslaw Rakowski, Deputy Speaker of the Sejm and Vice Chairman of the PRON Provisional National Council Jerzy Ozdowski.

The meeting was chaired by PRON Provisional National Council Chairman Jan Dobraczynski. Those present familiarized themselves with the state of preparations for the PRON Congress which is to be held between 7-9 May. They recognized that the movement, which is being set up by civic initiative, is becoming a factor of sociopolitical life in Poland.

It is also contributing to the consolidation of the community around the fundamental strivings designed to lead the country along a road of stable development. The signatories of the 20 July 1982 declaration expressed their conviction that the current national debate on the draft PRON declaration will assist the forthcoming congress in adopting a program of action which will satisfy the expectations of all Poles to whom patriotism toward our socialist state constitutes a supreme cause.

Those present expressed the hope that the PRON Congress will map out a framework for the movement's activities, and will provide impulses for its further expansion, and a quest for an ever wider circle of citizens to be won over to active participation in social life.

In the course of the meeting, those present also acquainted themselves with the state of preparations for the visit of Pope John Paul II to Poland. Views were exchanged on topics related to the visit.

ZSL Conference Debates PRON

LD141631 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1100 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Text] The achievements of PRON; the place of ZSL members in the movement; and prospects for further expansion of the movement were the theme of the discussion at today's national conference of ZSL members active in PRON branches. In the course of the deliberations, chaired by the chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee, Roman Malinowski, it was underscored that PRON offers a tremendous chance for accord among Poles, a speedy end to the crisis, and consolidation of the socialist state. This is why the ZSL has always participated actively in setting up the PRON structure. At present several thousand ZSL members are active in the movement. A great deal of attention was dedicated to the role and tasks of PRON among the rural milieu.

CHSS COUNCIL DISCUSSES TASKS, POPE'S VISIT

LD142234 Warsaw PAP in English 2111 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Text] Warsaw 14 April -- During today's session of the Main Council of the Christian Social Association (CHSS), its chairman and member of the Polish Council of State Kazimierz Morawski outlined tasks of the organization in shaping civic cooperation to overcome the socio-economic crisis and necessary force [as received] of the socialist state. The debaters also discussed the participation of non-party milieux, including Christian and Catholic ones, in implementing an anti-inflation programme of the economies requiring broad backing by society in general.

When speaking about threats to the world peace and to Poland, stemming from the intensified confrontational course in the U.S. policy aimed against socialist countries, the CHSS chairman pointed to inadmissible attempts to use religious and Christian values for the goals of its anti-peace policy. The debaters stressed the significance of deepening and broadening a coalition system of rule in Poland and the growing share of independents in the structures of the state authority, stressed in a draft of the PRON programme document.

They also said that Pope John Paul II's coming visit, awaited with satisfaction by the Poles, requires that society should display a sense of responsibility and considerateness so that it can bring the awaited spirit of social peace and agreement apart from religious values and contribute to the socio-economic stability in Poland.

DEFENSE COMMITTEES ON SOCIOECONOMIC ISSUES

AU141543 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 Apr 83 p 2

[Report signed "(X)": "Voivodship Defense Committees Appraise Socioeconomic Issues in the Regions"]

[Excerpts] Many Voivodship defense committees met during the past few days and tackled important socioeconomic and political issues concerning their respective regions. They stressed a normalization in all spheres of life and turned their undivided attention to creating conditions which would favor its further progress.

The voivodship defense committee session in Szczecin appraised the progress of springtime agricultural work in the region. It was stated that the work was very advanced here as a result of the considerable improvement over last year in the servicing of machines and equipment, the accumulation of the right sowing materials and artificial fertilizers, as well as the good work done by all farmers.

The voivodship defense committee then moved on to familiarize itself with the implementation of the law on people who shun work. In accordance with the committee's earlier decision, all men between 18 and 45 years of age who are not employed or are not students were obliged to apply to the employment departments of their urban or rural parish offices by 5 March in order to be registered. This duty has so far been performed by 1,020 people, 860 people were offered work though only 501 accepted it. Some 213 people were sent to misdemeanor courts, 44 of whom were heavily fined and 21 received substitute punishment in lieu of imprisonment.

The main subject of the committee's discussions in Poznan was the effective elimination of the phenomena of social pathology and, above all, the implementation of the law on people who shun work. Before this law was passed almost 4,300 people had been made to work in Poznan Voivodship last year -- on the basis of the rules issued in conjunction with the imposition of martial law. This had a disciplining effect on some people from the so-called social fringe; however, this problem, as was stressed during the meeting, has not been fully resolved. Factories are not too willing to take on such people and plants do not exert themselves to help them adapt to the workers' collective and they are often abandoned. The survey conducted by the voivodship's employment department shows that out of the 2,326 people who started work as a result of last year's measures, over 300 have already quit and another 65 were dismissed on disciplinary grounds, mainly due to drunkenness. The committee drew several conclusions which will speed up the liquidation of this phenomenon of social parasitism.

The voivodship defense committee in Rzeszow discussed the problems of public law and order, insuring plants and groups of buildings against fire, industrial safety and hygiene, as well as management matters. In the recent past, 10 special control groups visited 50 units of the socialized economy and it was apparent that the degree to which these recommendations have been implemented varies. The committee recommended disciplinary action against eight people in the management of these units.

The voivodship defense committee in Pila appraised the progress made in implementing the economic reform as well as performing the tasks resulting from the anticrisis program at regional plants.

Aside from the proper functioning of the economic measures, it was stated that the required results had not been obtained in many cases. This is true of, among other things, the slow progress made in rationalizing employment, failure to keep wages in line with work productivity, poorer quality of production and good financial results thanks to rising prices.

Consequently, the committee recommended that plant managements should, among other things, implement the kind of wage systems which will ensure that production is directly proportionate to any growth in work productivity, that there are no unnecessary workers in the nonproductive field and that the tasks set out in the government's anti-inflation and savings programs are fully implemented.

The voivodship's economic reform team was also committed to conducting a quarterly appraisal of these measures along with banks, treasury chambers and fiscal offices.

## WARSAW REPORTS ON WAGE PRODUCTIVITY RISES

LD142106 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Text] Wages in industry rose by 56 percent in 1982 in comparison with 1981. The average national wage amounted to almost Z12,300. Labor productivity, however, calculated in the amount of sold production per employee, rose by only 4 percent. That was how it was a year ago in the majority of enterprises. This year the situation has improved somewhat, but unfavorable ratios are still being maintained.

In the Warsaw steelworks wages are higher than labor productivity by 34 percent, in the Pollena-Uroda plant in Warsaw by 30 percent, in the Polish optical works by 23 percent. There are, however, positive examples as well. Labor productivity has outstripped wage increases in the Sawa clothing plant by 10 percent, the car plant by 25 percent, and the Kasprzak radio plant in Warsaw by 50 percent.

In general, in the first quarter the average wage in industry rose. In January it was at the level of almost Z13,000, but in March it had reached Z15,200. On the average, in the first quarter every employee was paid Z13,700. This is an increase of 28 percent in comparison with the corresponding period last year.

And what was the situation regarding labor productivity in industry during this period? It also rose but at a slower rate than wages. In the first quarter it rose by 13 percent on average. In only one month -- March -- was a larger increase noted.

So, wage increases continue to outstrip increases in labor productivity. This trend is in conflict with the aims of the government program which assumes an average 19 percent increase in labor productivity in industry during the period 1983-85 and also strict correllation of an employee's wages with his work results.

Until the (?aims) of this program are implemented and become the principles of management, we cannot count on market requirements being satisfied fully and, therefore, emerging from the economic troubles. Only growth trends in labor productivity like those noted in March will enable us to overcome these problems.

## TERRORIST ACTIVITIES BY SOLIDARITY ACTIVISTS

LD141241 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1803 GMT 13 Apr 83

[Excerpts] On 13 Feb 1982 a time bomb was found in the center of Lubin, a mining town in the Legnica copper basin. The bomb, which was in a shopping bag, was left at a gas station at a busy intersection. The gas station manager found it in the morning. A few days before this bomb incident the MO voivodship commander in Legnica got an anonymous letter: We will set fire to and derail trains without checking to see if they are carrying passengers or goods. In the summer we will start burning forests and farmer's crops, buildings of economic importance, and state farms. For us the risks are small but for you the losses will be high. The first attempt took place 3 days after the letter came. As we know this was the failed attempt at the gas station. By the end of Oct 1982 12 similar acts of terror were recorded. The perpetrators were caught. In February the prosecutor presented the charges against them.

Almost all the terrorists worked at the copper mine where more than 40 tons of explosives are used every day. The stolen dynamite and ammonite were sent to the surface in ore-laden trucks or taken out in clothing.

After the introduction of martial law, former Solidarity activists at the Lubin mining works began subversive activity within the framework of so-called 'S' structures. Conspiratorial meetings were organized which were attended, among others until they were arrested, by former union men who were sought for organizing strikes at mines after 13 Dec 1982. During the meetings, which were held in apartments, at a rifle range, and also at the building site of a church in Lubin, principles governing the printing and dissemination of illegal publications and the conducting of terrorist activities according to tested methods were discussed. Eight of the arrested terrorists took part in the street disturbances in Lubin on 31 August last year. Those who gave them the idea of planting bombs are still in hiding in the shadow of clandestine structures of the underground.

## SOLIDARITY EMIGRES REASSERT DEMOCRATIC AMBITIONS

PM141213 Paris LE MONDE in French 14 Apr 83 p 6

[Unattributed report: "Poland"]

[Excerpt] The Solidarity Coordination Bureau in Western Europe has just published the text of a letter sent to the pope by the trade union's clandestine leaders on Monday in which they express satisfaction at his forthcoming visit, hoping that it "will strengthen hope, faith, and charity which are the ideological foundation of our movement from which we emerged and to which we wish to remain faithful."

After discussing at length the fate of the victims of martial law they add: "With you we will pray for ourselves, so that we do not allow ourselves to be invaded by hatred. Our movement was, is and will be (footnote: This wording echoes one of the customary expressions in official communiques: "Poland was, is, and will be a stable link in the socialist community.") a spiritual revolution aimed at creating new values. The persecutions being inflicted on us will not divert us from that path. We will withstand this trial. We will make Poland a stable, democratic state... in which the dignity of man and the nation will not be flouted. These are the intentions of the Solidarity generation. This is how our young people think."

## BRIEFS

TRADE UNIONS REGISTERED -- According to information from the Ministry of Justice, in the course of the 6 months in which the Trade Union Act has been in force, voivodship courts throughout the country have received a total of 12,244 applications to register new trade union organizations. By 11 April the courts had examined more than 80 percent of the applications and registered 10,397 trade union organizations. The largest number were registered in Katowice, 909; in Olsztyn, 461; and in Warsaw and Opole, 447. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0001 GMT 15 Apr 83 LD]

## INCREASE IN OIL OUTPUT, FACILITIES FOR WORKERS

AU141023 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0941 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 14/4/1983 -- 230 new oil wells have been commissioned in Romania's oil fields since the beginning of the year. The daily production of the new wells was of about 600 tons of crude. News reaching us from the country's oil fields announces that the extraction plan, which was increased this year, was overfulfilled. Mosoaia oil fields, for instance, produced in the first trimester almost 550 tons of crude above plan provisions. Additional amounts of 40-to-180 tons of crude were extracted in the very first days of this month in the oil fields at Titu, Zemes and Gaesti. Five wells in Moinesti oil field were reactivated and they have already produced 1,300 tons of crude above plan provisions. Another 65 wells starting producing again the same oil field increasing crude production by 13,000 tons. 14 new wells were drilled and went on stream at the oil trust in Tirgu Jiu. The oil units in Banat raised their daily crude production by 115 tons following the application of recovery methods.

Stoiana -- the New Worker Centre

A new worker centre was set up at Stoiana, a small locality in Gorj County. Most of its inhabitants are oil workers. Two rigs -- for drilling and extraction respectively -- were commissioned there after the recent reorganization of the oil industry. This year 470 million lei were earmarked for the development of the locality. Besides the installations for capturing and storing crude oil and gas, more than 300 flats, as well as units of socio-cultural interest, will be built. According to provisions, this locality is to further develop in the ensuing years.

Improved Supply of Oil Workers

New shops were added to the cooperative selling units, especially in localities where oil workers live. Measures were taken by the Central Union of Consumer Cooperatives to supply the respective units with increased quantities of most diverse commodities. In the second trimester of the year cooperative stores in Dimbovita county, a recently developed oil area of the country, will be supplied with goods worth 83 million lei. Last month as many as 11 shops were opened at the oil centre of Urlati. Six stores, a canteen, as well as other catering units were commissioned at Boldesti, not long ago a commune like any other. Shopping areas, as well as catering units, were built in Suplacul de Barcau, Diosig, Valea Mare, Telega, etc.

## PROPOSALS TO REDUCE JOB-HOPPING ISSUED

AU141011 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0929 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 14/4/1983 -- One of the major aims of the new work remuneration system currently submitted for public debate in Romania is to encourage manpower stability, on which the results of the economic activity depend to a great extent.

In this respect the system in force also envisions a special benefit -- the benefit for service in the same unit -- which virtually means a progressive amount of money added to the regular remuneration according to the number of years a person has uninterruptedly worked in the same unit. The new system proposes that that benefit -- which has proved its efficiency -- should be augmented rising from 2.9 percent of the total remuneration fund at present to 5 percent.

The new work remuneration system expressly stipulates modalities of encouraging stability in the case of starting employees, who, as a rule, make the most fluctuating category of personnel. They will have to sign a contact -- the individual pledge -- committing themselves to work in the respective unit for at least 5 years. Over this period half of the funds they should receive from the funds of partaking of profits (in Romania the working personnel receives part of the profits made by enterprises in the form of a remuneration benefit) is put into the bank and they will receive it at the end of the 5-year period. In case they leave their workplaces for unaccountable reasons before the 5-year period ends they will lose the respective amounts of money and, furthermore, the number of years taken into consideration when their pensions are calculated is reduced to half.

The pledge-contract also stipulates firm obligations on the part of the enterprises which must provide material, technical and organizational conditions for the integral utilization of production units and manpower with a view to fulfilling plan provisions, so that, according to the work done, certain incomes should be guaranteed to all working people in the respective unit.

## STATE DECREE RESTRICTS TYPEWRITERS, DUPLICATORS

AU140934 [Editorial Report] Bucharest BULETINUL OFFICIAL No 21 of 30 March carries on pages 1-3 a 2,300-word "Decree of the State Council on Regulations Concerning Duplicators, Material Required To Reproduce Printed Matter, and Typewriters." The main provisions of the decree are the following: public institutions are obligated to report all such equipment to keep a close track of every piece, while private individuals may only own typewriters, and that only upon authorization; "persons who have a police record or whose behavior poses a threat to public order or state security will not be authorized to own a typewriter;" private persons may not loan or rent typewriters; any loss of a typewriter is to be immediately reported; people who already own typewriters must report them and submit a sample of the type.

The decree further provides detailed regulations concerning repairs of typewriters and printing equipment and the precise details that are to be registered with the militia boides, so that each typewriter, xerox machine, etc, and spare parts for them in the land should be accounted for.

## ECONOMIC COOPERATION DOCUMENT SIGNED WITH IRAQ

AU131050 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0955 GMT 13 Apr 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 13/4/1983 -- A document containing specific actions for the development of economic and technical-scientific collaboration in oil industry, agriculture, transport and industrial construction, for the increase of the Romanian-Iraqi commercial exchanges was signed in Bucharest on Wednesday at the end of the session of the joint governmental commission of economic and technical-scientific cooperation and of trade between Romania and Iraq. The document was signed by Ion Dinca, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister, and Hasan 'ali, member of the Revolutionary Command council, minister of trade of Iraq, co-chairmen of the commission. During the Bucharest session of the commission the stage was reviewed of the Romanian-Iraqi economic relations and the joint wish was expressed to amplify those relations.

COMAN RECEIVES SYRIAN COMMUNIST PARTY OFFICIAL

AU141925 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 14/4/1983 -- Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, met on April 14 the delegation of the Syrian Communist Party led by Maurice Salibi, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Syrian Communist Party, now visiting Romania.

The interview occasioned an exchange of salutes between the two parties' leaders.

During the interview, they informed each other of the activity and current preoccupations of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Syrian Communist Party and exchanged views on some problems of the international situation, especially of the Middle East situation, with emphasis on the need for intensifying all peoples' efforts for the promotion of peace, for disarmament and the strengthening of security the world over.

The two parties' wish was expressed to develop and deepen further the bilateral relations in the interests of the cause of peace, democracy, social progress, international cooperation, and collaboration.

LATE REPORT: RYZHKOV-LED CPSU DELEGATION ARRIVES

AU150725 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0711 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 15/4/1983 -- A delegation of the CC of the CPSU led by Nikolay Ryzhkov, secretary of the CC of the CPSU, arrived in Bucharest on April 14.

The delegation includes Nikolay Talyzin, member of the CC of the CPSU, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and Olimp Chukanov, deputy head of the International Section of the CC of the CPSU.

At the Otopeni Airport the delegation were welcomed by Ilie Verdet, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Ioan Totu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister, and Gheorghe Dolgu, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

BORBA ON DIPLOMATS' EXPULSION PEACE MARCHES

LD062110 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1927 GMT 6 Apr 83

["BORBA on Confidence Crisis in Europe" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, April 6 (TANJUG) -- Reports from a series of European capitals about the expulsion of scores of diplomats and other accredited officials and members of their families testify to a new climate of mistrust among states, warns the Yugoslav daily BORBA in tomorrow's (Thursday) number.

The daily does not deny the right of the hosts to regulate the code of conduct at home and the obligations of the guests, but notes that the "accused" could hardly be expected not to try and seek out "spies" among foreigners in their own countries. The chain does not break, the deepening and further aggravation of conflicts are only forthcoming. The consequences are never borne by one side only, the dangers of confrontation spread in all directions, writes BORBA.

On the other hand, says the paper, hundreds of thousands of people in the Federal Republic of Germany, Great Britain, Italy, France, the Netherlands are marching in demonstrations to protest against war.

Pointing out the seriousness of the moment and the need for reasonable dialogue between politicians, BORBA underlines that there are no cooperation based on equality and friendly relations without the conference table. "And is it not the fact that thousands of people throughout Europe speak out clearly just now, in this period of crisis, that they want a life without fear and threats?" asks the paper.

PLANINC INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMIC SITUATION

LD142242 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2100 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Text] Belgrade, Apr 14 (TANJUG) -- Premier Milka Planinc stated that the Government of Yugoslavia would strictly carry out the adopted economic stabilization programs together with the further development of self-management.

In an interview published by the Belgrade weekly NIN in its Friday's issue, Premier Planinc pointed out that the stabilization of Yugoslavia's economy was linked to world economic trends. "We must settle and stabilize what we can in order to be less vulnerable to possible outside shocks", she said.

The Government of Yugoslavia saw a solution to present economic difficulties in a better utilization of production facilities and an increase in production, and in creating the necessary conditions upon these foundations for a rise in social and personal standards, she said.

Milka Planinc said that a part of the restrictive measures adopted by the government were unavoidable because of the necessity for urgent intervention in a difficult situation.

She drew attention to the need for more discipline in the system of a federal decentralized state such as Yugoslavia. She said that some functions were neglected in the Yugoslav system, and that these should remain functions of the state or of its institutions.

The Yugoslav premier considered it necessary to build up a preventive mechanism which would stop at once spending not covered by realized income.

Milka Planinc emphasized that social responsibility in consultations had noticeably increased recently.

As to foreign loans to Yugoslavia, Milka Planinc said that there were difficulties but not unknown factors. "The whole matter is being brought to a successful end", she said.

Milka Planinc said that preparations were underway for the conclusion of all agreements on credits agreed upon with more than five hundred foreign banks and fifteen states. Until this is completed all foreign payments of fixed and guaranteed liabilities, except the interests on the principles, have been deferred. This is in the mutual interest and in accordance with Yugoslavia's commitment not to reschedule its debts, said Milka Planinc.

According to rough estimates, about a billion and a half dollars in Yugoslavia's foreign payments were deferred in the first quarter of 1983.

The Yugoslav premier announced that the Assembly and Government of Yugoslavia would pass measures and laws providing for foreign credits to be exclusively used to stimulate exports and enhance the country's capability of meeting its obligations.

The Yugoslav Government estimates that by 1986 the proportion between the country's foreign obligations and its foreign currency inflow would be more favourable, provided the planned 20 percent annual increase of exports was achieved.

Yugoslavia's current foreign obligations account for 40 percent of its real foreign exchange inflow, said Milka Planinc.

To corroborate this estimate Premier Planinc cited that Yugoslav exports in the first three months of this year had increased by more than 27 percent in spite of the aggravated situation.

The Yugoslav premier considers the confidence expressed in her personally and in the Yugoslav Government in NIN's recent nationwide poll as a great stimulus and an obligation. "I take the results of your poll as an encouragement to the government to persist, in the manner corresponding to the current situation", Milka Planinc told NIN.

CHAMBER REMOVES OFFICIALS IN LEBANON, MEXICO

LD142042 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Text] Unprofessional work and irresponsibility in carrying out duties are the main reasons why the Executive Board of the Yugoslav economic Chamber has removed from their posts Ramiz Sokolovic, director of the joint Yugoslav Economic mission in Lebanon, and Borislav Staic and Miljenko Sepika, director and adviser of the mission in Mexico. The representatives of the Economic Chamber in Poland and Iran were earlier dismissed in accordance with efforts to ensure that the 90 or so employees in the offices of the Yugoslav Economic Chamber throughout the world represent our economy in the most responsible and most professional manner.

MOJSOV DISCUSSES GROUP OF 77, UNCTAD SESSION

AU131534 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Apr 83 pp 1, 5

[Report on statement by Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, to TANJUG Buenos Aires correspondent Nada Djermanovic -- place and date not given]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Apr (TANJUG) -- The ministerial meeting of the Group of 77 developing countries has ended with the adoption of all envisaged documents and on time. This in itself shows that the meeting has ended with great success because a multitude of problems, which were discussed at the preparatory meeting of the Group of 77 in Buenos Aires, were coordinated relatively easily.

This was stated by Lazar Majsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, in an interview with Nada Djermanovic, TANJUG Buenos Aires correspondent. Mojsov led a Yugoslav delegation to the Group of 77 meeting.

"The spirit of the seventh summit meeting of New Delhi -- that is, of general agreement on the current economic problems which the world in general is facing, particularly the developing countries -- also prevailed in Buenos Aires. The New Delhi nonaligned summit will go down in the history of the Nonaligned Movement by the fact that it set up its economic platform in the most complete way and with many new approaches," Mojsov stressed.

Not only were the causes of the present serious economic situation discussed in New Delhi, but the directions of the roads leading out of this situation were also pointed out. For the first time the New Delhi summit called on the world not only to hold a discussion on what should be done and on who is responsible for what, it also called for a common dialogue by all countries of the world which should reach a coordinated platform the implementation of which would lead to a revival of the economy, and thus to revived development in the developing countries.

"This is," Mojsov stressed, "the absolutely necessary precondition for a way out of the present world economic crisis."

The Group of 77 in Buenos Aires worked in the same atmosphere as the New Delhi summit and with the same slogan about a common dialogue by all countries of the world, both the poorest countries and those which on their development road have achieved certain results, as well as those big and rich industrial countries which are also up to their ears in economic difficulties, and made the same call for common action to achieve global progress.

This meeting is also very important because the Group of 77 coordinated many draft resolutions on various problems which will be on the agenda of the sixth UNCTAD session in Belgrade in June.

"And what is no less important," Mojsov believes, "is that in the period until the sixth UNCTAD session the other members, that is, the group of developed countries and the group of socialist countries, will probably be included in joint consultations on the Group of 77 proposals on the individual problems with which UNCTAD will deal in Belgrade. This is a very important approach by the Group of 77, which confirms its readiness for dialogue, consensus, and agreement. This is not a declarative approach, the developing countries seek talks with the other groups in order to find answers to many problems.

For this reason it is very important to use this positive work atmosphere of the ministerial meeting of the Group of 77 in the next 2 months for the best possible preparation of the UNCTAD session.

The Buenos Aires meeting also adopted a special resolution asking Argentine President Bignone to come to Belgrade and to convey the messages and decisions of the fifth ministerial meeting of the Group of 77 to the sixth UNCTAD session.

I point to this fact as very important -- Mojsov stressed -- and he added that this fact is connected with the already announced visit to Belgrade of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, who will convey to the meeting the main messages of the Seventh Summit of the Nonaligned Countries in the economic field.

Together with these two statesmen, the presence of a larger number of heads of states or governments, from both the developed and the developing countries, has also been indicated.

"All this shows' -- Mojsov stressed -- "that there is a distinct desire among world statesmen that the Belgrade UNCTAD session be used as an opportunity to find a way out of a difficult crisis in contemporary international relations -- and this is the world economic stagnation and the general crisis of the world economic and monetary system."

Perhaps for this reason the June Belgrade meeting will mean a move toward a way out of an escalation of international tension, similar to those which have existed in the past, but which is now expressed much more dramatically.

Not only are the arms race, the competition between the great powers, the cold-war tones, numerous local crises and hotbeds of local wars being expressed in a more complex way and on a "higher level," but to this must be added the tension created by international economic relations and the world economic crisis, Mojsov said.

The atmosphere which we had in New Delhi with the proposals on development problems, and which continued here in Buenos Aires, as well as the positive reaction of many world statesmen from the developed countries to these initiatives by the nonaligned and the developed countries in New Delhi, and now in April in Buenos Aires, give us hope that the sixth UNCTAD conference in Belgrade will have a different tone, that there will be no intensification or further escalation of the existing confrontations and contradictions in the world, but rather a search for a common way out of the economic crisis that all of us are facing," the federal secretary for foreign affairs stressed.

"Moderation," Mojsov said, sometimes means a more rational and realistic discussion of real problems facing the world, and not what the world press -- in its search for sensations about various divisions and confrontations within the nonaligned and the developing countries -- wants to stress: different views which must inevitably exist in such a broad circle of countries having the kinds of differences that the nonaligned countries and the developing countries do.

This "moderation," which prevailed in Buenos Aires, is a more realistic approach to seeking a way out fo the present situation. And precisely because there is no striving toward great radical moves, for which the world is not prepared now, there is a chance that the hand offered from Buenos Aires will be accpeted by the rich countries which are themselves in a situation in which they need measures to revive their own economies, Mojsov stressed, adding that the revival of the economies of the developed countries is impossible without encouraging the development of the developing countries.

RIBICIC, JANZIC HOLD TALKS WITH RCP'S DOBRESCU

LD141603 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1336 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Text] Belgrade, April 14 (TANJUG) -- Central Committee Presidency President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Mitja Ribicic today, Thursday, received alternate member of the Political-Executive Committee and Central Committee Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party Miu Dobrescu who is on a short working visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidency.

Executive Secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidency Vlado Janzic today also had talks with Dobrescu. Talks between Janzic and Dobrescu focused on questions regarding cooperation between the LCY and the Romanian Communist Party and current questions in the workers movement in the world.

CANDIDATES NOMINATED FOR TOP KOSOVO POSITIONS

LD132252 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 13 Apr 83

[Text] At a session held today, the Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference Presidium nominated candidates for the highest offices in the province. Sefcet Jasari, member of the Kosovo Presidency, was nominated for the 1-year office of president of the Kosovo Presidency. Ilija Djukic, delegate in the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly, was nominated for the office of president of the Kosovo Assembly, and Bajram Selimi, hitherto president of the Gnjilane League of Communists Municipal Committee, was nominated for the office of vice president of the Kosovo Assembly.

The consultations and discussions on these proposals will be completed by 25 Apr and a candidate-nominating conference of the Kosovo SAWP will be held 28 Apr.

The Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference Presidium also supported the proposal that Ilijaz Kurtesi be elected president of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee.

CROATIAN SAWP PRESIDIUM PROPOSES CANDIDATES

LD132304 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 13 Apr 83

[Text] Jasenka Dudic reports on today's Croat SAWP Republican Conference Presidium session:

Performing the function of a candidate-nominating conference, the members of the Presidium nominated Milutin Baltic for president of the Croat Presidency; Milan Rukavina-Sain for president, and Vladimir Mihaljevic for vice president of the Croat Assembly; and Marin Cetinic for membership of the Council of the Federation. They also finalized the list of 27 candidates for the membership of the new Croat SAWP Republican Conference Presidium and endorsed the proposed list of candidates for the members sent by the Socialist Republic of Croatia to the SAWPY Federal Conference.

Among other things they also discussed a report on the work of the republican conference and its bodies during the past 4-year period. The report will be submitted to the new Croat SAWP Republican Conference at its 26 Apr session.

The report covers a wide range of questions which the Socialist Alliance has discussed and tackled during its broad activities. The members of the Presidium also agreed with the proposed statutory decision to reduce the next term of office in the Croat SAWP to 2 and 1/2 years. This decision will be passed so as to enable the organization to hold its future elections before those held in the sociopolitical and self-managing interest communities.

At today's session, Zdravko Mustac, under secretary in the Republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs, briefed the Presidium on the topical questions of the political and security situation, placing particular emphasis on the importance of social self-protection and the role of the security organs in the prevention of all forms of enemy activity.

Commenting, among other things, on undesirable behavior after the Sibenka-Bosna basketball game, Presidium members stressed during the discussion that these and similar problems in sport should be resolved through the legitimate sports bodies on the basis of an established procedure. The basic function of sport, they said, is to bring nations and people closer together; what has happened over the past few days is contrary to the role of sport.

The political responsibility of all the cadres employed in sport and sports organizations and their tasks in the struggle to suppress harmful phenomena and to overcome such phenomena on the basis of the principles of our society's socialist ethics was stressed at the same time, the public media bear special responsibility for truthful reporting and prevention of dramatization, for any cases of fanning the flames of fanatical supporters' passions, and for any harmful politization of any individual events in sports.

SERBIAN LEAGUE OF COMMUNISTS CADRE POLICY

LD121738 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1546 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Nis, 12 Apr (TANJUG) -- Cadre planning has not yet become the constant concern of basic League of Communist organizations. Cadre policy is applied most frequently from case to case during elections and not on a long-term basis with the intent of preparing cadres beforehand. This was stressed at the republican consultative meeting on the role and tasks of the basic organization of the Serbian League of Communists in developing and implementing cadre policy in the League of Communists. The meeting held in Nis today was organized by the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee Commission for Cadre Policy and the Nis Intermunicipal League of Communists Conference.

The consultative meeting was attended by representatives from all regions in the republic, from the Belgrade League of Communists City Conference, and from the Provincial League of Communists Committees of Vojvodina and Kosovo.

At the meeting it was stressed that significant results had been achieved in implementing cadre policy in the Serbian League of Communists, especially regarding the formulation of this sphere, its principles, criteria and democratic procedure. However, in one of the most important issues of cadre policy, admission to the League of Communists, satisfactory results had not been achieved.

Statistical figures show that the number of newly admitted members of the Serbian League of Communists is falling.

Thus, in 1980 over 70,000 were admitted; in 1981, 41,420; and in 1982, only 31,834 members were admitted.

It was noted that the working class majority in the League of Communists was not implemented and that the number of individual agricultural producers in relation to their total number in the population of the republic has been drastically reduced. It was stressed that very different criteria for admission to the League of Communists also contributed to this.

SARAJEVO SAWP VIEWS THREAT OF MUSLIM NATIONALISM

LD141733 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1426 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Text] Sarajevo, 14 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Presidium of the Sarajevo SAWP town conference today discussed, among other things, the latest phenomena of nationalistic and clerico-nationalistic activity in the town. It was concluded that nationalistic and clerico-nationalisitc activity by individuals and groups has become increasingly apparent and that the working people and citizens of Sarajevo have been reacting strongly and turning to the Sarajevo SAWP town conference with the demand that the most energetic political and legal measures be taken against the perpetrators of such phenomena.

The Presidium pointed out the organized hostile activity of a group acting from positions of Greater Muslim nationalism, Islamic clericalism, and pan-Islamism whose basic aim is to undermine the foundations on which the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina was founded and is developing as a community of the Serbs, Muslims, Croats and other nations and nationalities which live in it. The group is acting from positions of the former reactionary terrorist organization "Young Muslims." The basic point of departure in their activity is the creation of an "ethnically pure" Bosnia-Hercegovina, or rather a Bosnia-Hercegovina which is a pure Muslim state. To this end they have organized contacts and cooperation with the most reactionary circles abroad. Their counterrevolutionary activity is directed in a well-thought-out and organized manner. They are attempting to spread their influence to Sarajevo and certain other environments in the republic. The members of the group include members of the former "Young Muslims" terrorist organization, certain religious employees of the Islamic community, and individuals who have acted before from these or similar positions and shown themselves to be nationalists and enemies of our society, for which some of them have faced criminal charges.

The Presidium of the Sarajevo SAWP town conference most strongly condemns their activity and gives full support to the competent state organs in taking the most decisive measures against members of this group and exponents of all other forms of nationalistic, clerico-nationalistic, and hostile activity regardless of the environment in which it manifests itself.

POLITIKA on OSLOBODJENJE Commentary

AU141524 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Apr 83 p 6

[TANJUG report on the OSLOBODJENJE commentary on the detention of 11 Muslim nationalists]

[Text] Following the detention of a group of 11 persons suspected of having committed the crime of hostile propaganda from positions of Muslim nationalism, a deed aimed at destroying the brotherhood, unity, and equality of the peoples and nationalities of

of Bosnia-Hercegovina and Yugoslavia as well as of being linked with reactionary circles abroad, Sarajevo OSLOBODJENJE in a commentary entitled "Nationalist Mistakes and Illusions" says among other things:

"The example of the group of Muslim nationalists in Sarajevo who tried to act illegally from antisocialist counterrevolutionary positions as well as some other known cases of clericalist nationalist activities, for instance in east Bosnia, Hercegovina, and elsewhere, show that Muslim, Serbian, Croatian and other nationalists and clericalist nationalists are persistently attacking the basic values of our national liberation struggle and socialist revolution and primarily the brotherhood, unity, national equality, and socialist togetherness of our peoples and nationalities.

"It is well known that exactly in this respect nationalists and clericalists are equally dangerous, no matter which peoples they come from or denominations they belong to, which community they appear in, or under which cloak they conceal themselves. Their activity is aimed first of all against the interests of their own people and it is basically against religion and the religious freedom that are guaranteed by the Constitution and the law.

"What is involved here are really dark intentions harbored by this group and this is illustrated by the fact that the ultimate aim which was at the basis of their hostile activity was to create, as its members stressed, a religiously and nationally pure Bosnia-Hercegovina, an exclusively Muslim state. Deliberately calculating with the abuse of religion and religious feelings, they propagandized the so-called militant Islam in their program and with concrete actions.

"However, in this context, religion was the least of their considerations; what they mainly had in mind was the destruction of our constitutional order.

"As a self-appointed Muslim elite, they acted exactly from these positions when they stressed in the narrow circles of their followers that in the system they would establish there would be no room for other religions and peoples, for socialist self-management and for Marxist ideology and science. To each of our working men and citizens, to all our peoples and nationalities, to every believer, this is obviously a serious attack against the principles of the Antifascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia and the Regional Antifascist Council of the National Liberation of Bosnia-Hercegovina, which were written in blood and on the basis of which the SFRY and the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, equal within the SFRY, have been created and are developing.

"The activity of this group of nationalists is actually an attempt at reviving the ideology and strategy of the 'Young Muslims,' a terrorist organization which, as is known, was active during the first postwar years. They also added to their antisocialist ideology some contemporary reactionary pan-Islamic ideas. In this context some former members of the 'Young Muslims,' who were previously sentenced for grave crimes against the people and the state, showed themselves as being the most extremist. In addition, some individuals were linked with a hostile organization, too, and especially with emigres -- former members of the 'Young Muslims' organization -- and through them with certain reactionary circles abroad."

At the conclusion of its commentary, OSLOBODJENJE stresses that the example of this group also shows that the advocates of the hostile concepts, blinded by their nationalist and clericalist-nationalist hatred and by fanaticism and aggressiveness, were within the range of vision of our widely diversified social self-protection, as all similar people are.

POPIT ON SOCIAL SELF-PROTECTION IN MONTENEGRO

LD112004 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1430 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Excerpt] Titograd, 11 Apr (TANJUG) -- Political interest and social activity in Montenegro recently focused on the various aspects of social self-protection. Discussions have been held in the League of Communists Central Committee, the Central Committee Presidium, the municipal committees and in most League of Communists basic organizations of the republic; programs were adopted and concrete measures taken to improve the situation in this important area. This resulted in attaining some notable and concrete results in suppressing usurpation of social land and property, reducing some forms of expenditure, preventing trade speculations, achieving more efficient payment of overdue housing rents and of other social commitments of citizens, and in protecting the means of work, etc.

Despite this the commission for ideopolitical questions of the activity of the League of Communists on the development and functioning of the all-people's defense and social self-protection system evaluated that the results in this area are far removed from what is desirable and established by the constitutional legal and political concept of social self-protection. Among other things, this assessment is based on the fact that economic crime in the republic last year rose 33 percent in relation to the preceding year, illicit trade rose 17 percent, tax evasion 64 percent, and misuse of official position 25 percent.

It is symptomatic and even alarming that virtually all illicit actions are uncovered by the so-called external organs, that is to say, by the internal affairs service, and not by the working people, workers' control or by other self-management organs in work collectives, which should be one of the main features and even the essence of social self-protection. This was the topic discussed by Franc Popit, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection, who took part in the proceedings of today's session. He stressed that the rights and commitments could not be transferred from self-protection to other organs, groups, or caucuses, and that this function must be carried out by all our citizens and working people, as established by LCY concepts.